THE

GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE:

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BY *SYLVANUS URBAN*, GENT.

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EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN APRIL, 1806

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for May, 1806. By W. CARY, Strand.

D. of Month.	Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. 8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in May 1806.
Apr.	°	°	°		
27	45	52	43	30,10	cloudy
28	42	47	40	29,78	cloudy
29	43	55	45	,56	cloudy
30	46	54	46	,67	showery
M. 1	50	56	57	,80	cloudy
2	54	63	53	,60	fair
3	48	46	41	,78	rain
4	45	46	44	30,06	rain
5	44	52	46	,02	rain
6	50	64	55	29,78	fair
7	55	68	55	,30	fair
8	56	69	56	,56	fair
9	54	63	56	,50	cloudy
10	53	67	55	,65	fair
11	50	62	55	,80	cloudy
12	50	59	45	,75	fair

D. of Month	Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. 8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in May 1806.
Ma.	°	°	°		
13	45	51	48	29,70	cloudy
14	50	60	52	,40	rain
15	55	62	53	,59	fair
16	55	66	54	,94	fair
17	54	65	55	30,02	fair
18	58	70	54	,30	fair
19	56	65	51	,35	fair
20	52	69	50	,20	fair
21	52	62	50	,11	cloudy
22	51	68	48	,18	fair
23	50	62	51	,20	fair
24	54	71	52	,02	fair
25	56	73	61	29,99	fair
26	60	73	59	,90	fair

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from the Returns ending May 17, 1806.

INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat s.	Wheat d.	Rye s.	Rye d.	Barley s.	Barley d.	Oats s.	Oats d.	Beans s.	Beans d.
Middlef.	85	9	42	0	34	5	33	5	42	2
Surrey	89	4	38	0	33	6	32	10	47	0
Hertford	73	0	41	0	34	6	26	9	34	0
Bedford	74	11	45	7	33	10	28	3	40	3
Huntingd.	77	5	00	0	32	3	26	4	29	7
Northam.	81	4	51	9	33	9	25	11	40	8
Rutland	83	0	00	0	38	3	25	3	41	0
Leicester	86	1	00	0	36	0	26	0	39	6
Nottingh.	88	5	49	6	41	0	26	10	43	6
Derby	92	2	00	0	44	3	29	6	47	8
Stafford	99	1	00	0	42	8	29	9	49	5
Salop	96	0	69	6	42	8	30	9	00	0
Hereford	90	2	51	2	39	5	26	8	39	9
Worceft.	90	11	00	0	37	8	29	6	46	5
Warwick	90	7	00	0	38	3	31	0	45	3
Wilts	79	0	00	0	33	8	81	4	52	0
Berks	85	10	00	0	30	6	30	6	13	11
Oxford	83	6	00	0	33	11	28	10	10	6
Bucks	79	8	00	0	33	7	29	6	43	8
Brecon	94	4	57	7	46	4	24	0	00	0
Montgo.	94	5	00	0	40	0	23	0	00	0
Radnor	89	5	00	0	40	2	26	11	00	0

Average of England and Wales, per quarter.

s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
84	6	49	4	38	0	27	8	41	0

Average of Scotland, per quarter.

s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
70	8	24	2	30	7	23	11	35	0

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat s.	Wheat d.	Rye s.	Rye d.	Barley s.	Barley d.	Oats s.	Oats d.	Beans s.	Beans d.
Eſſex	82	6	37	0	33	6	32	0	49	4
Kent	87	6	38	0	33	3	37	0	37	0
Suſſex	86	8	00	0	00	0	38	8	38	0
Suffolk	82	2	00	0	33	1	30	8	34	1
Cambrid.	76	10	00	0	27	8	21	11	35	3
Norfolk	79	3	44	0	31	7	29	9	32	7
Lincoln	79	7	18	3	35	4	23	5	37	4
York	74	10	56	0	32	2	24	7	41	1
Durham	73	7	00	0	38	2	25	3	00	0
Northum.	70	10	49	0	31	4	26	9	00	0
Cumberl.	79	9	61	1	47	0	30	4	00	0
Weſtmor.	83	7	60	0	46	10	32	4	00	0
Lancaſter	80	7	00	0	39	5	29	2	41	9
Cheſter	80	5	00	0	00	0	30	2	00	0
Flint	00	0	00	0	45	6	00	0	00	0
Denbigh	92	5	00	0	53	10	27	2	00	0
Angleſea	70	0	00	0	36	0	21	0	00	0
Carnarvon	85	4	00	0	45	4	22	2	00	0
Merionet.	87	8	00	0	55	0	29	0	00	0
Cardigan	84	0	00	0	00	0	18	6	00	0
Pembroke	69	2	00	0	34	10	18	8	00	0
Carmarth.	81	4	00	0	50	2	18	0	00	0
Glamorg.	89	6	00	0	15	4	26	8	00	0
Glouceſt.	88	6	00	0	39	7	26	0	44	6
Somerſet	87	8	00	0	35	11	28	3	00	0
Monmo.	99	1	00	0	39	6	00	0	00	0
Devon	85	0	00	0	33	3	23	11	00	0
Cornwall	91	7	00	0	38	1	27	9	00	0
Dorſet	86	4	00	0	33	4	32	8	00	0
Hants	85	8	00	0	30	3	31	0	39	9

AVERAGE PRICES, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated.

Diſtricts	Wheat s.	Wheat d.	Rye s.	Rye d.	Barley s.	Barley d.	Oats s.	Oats d.	Beans s.	Beans d.
1	82	7	43	0	33	2	27	8	37	4
2	80	0	49	4	32	0	27	9	34	5
3	79	3	44	0	31	7	25	9	32	7
4	76	5	48	3	33	2	23	11	37	8
5	75	2	49	0	33	7	26	0	41	0
6	81	0	00	8	47	0	31	0	41	0

Diſtricts	Wheat s.	Wheat d.	Rye s.	Rye d.	Barley s.	Barley d.	Oats s.	Oats d.	Beans s.	Beans d.
7	80	6	49	4	30	5	29	4	41	9
8	86	11	49	4	48	4	25	2	41	0
9	79	9	49	4	41	3	19	8	41	0
10	80	9	49	4	37	11	27	8	44	6
11	88	3	49	4	36	5	26	4	41	0
12	84	11	49	4	31	0	31	10	39	8

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

For MAY, 1806.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 4.

THE fate of Literary Adventurers, who at this period of univerſal authorſhip, ſally forth to obtain territorial poſſeſſions in the regions of Parnaſſus, is certainly very pitiable; becauſe the country to which their ambition directs them is now ſo thickly inhabited, that no ſmall degree of ſkill and exertion is neceſſary even to acquire a firm footing on the crowded ſoil. Yet, ſince examples are ſtill afforded us of eminent abilities *lawfully* acquiring an ample freehold in that deſirable country, without injuſtice or damage to the former ſettlers, it ſeems right that the preſent race of Authors ſhould ſo far remember the fundamental laws of Literature, and even their own future intereſts, as to examine the validity of thoſe accuſations which are urged againſt Authors of eſtabliſhed reputation, with ſcrupulous attention, and to reſiſt all unlawful ſpoliation of moral or lettered fame; though, by ſuch reſiſtance, many an ardent ſpirit may be prevented from vaulting into the vacant ſeat of dethroned Talent.

Formerly ſecond-rate Geniuſes were contented with picking up the neglected fragments that lie ſcattered round the ſtately palaces raiſed by pre-eminent abilities; and, faſtening theſe together with their own ſolder, they fabricated a "ſnug retreat," well calculated to hide their own littleneſs. But a bolder plan has lately been purſued by thoſe who have no inherent ſtock of materials to build with, and yet are reſolved to poſſeſs a conſpicuous edifice. I do not allude to thoſe erections of ſtraw and paſte-board, which only aim to catch tranſient approbation by a varniſhed outſide, and become ruins before they are finiſhed; nor to thoſe uncouth builders whoſe love for novelty induces them to try to realize the idea of an inverted pyramid, and who bury themſelves under the fragments of their own abſurdity; I ſpeak of thoſe deſperate marauders who, like their political archetypes, reſolve to become renowned by practiſing the art of deſtruction, and conceive that the beſt poſſible title to a tenement is a certificate that you have murdered its former occupier.

But, Mr. Urban, I wiſh to know if the intereſts of Literature, Morals, or Religion, will be promoted by ſanctioning ſuch depredations. Will thoſe "who build their fame on the fair ruins of another's name," afford the public more wholeſome inſtructions, or diſplay a more beneficial brilliancy? Diogenes might gladly have moulded himſelf a *new tub*, from the fragments of Perſepolis, and out of it he would have harangued againſt the pride of "Perſia's Lord" with more malignant and unſocial, yet not leſs *invincible* arrogance. And, on the ruins of Britiſh Literature, ſome Quack in Morals may erect a ſtage, from which he may vend the deleterious compound of ſentimental metaphyſics, myſtical fanaticiſm, or ſullen diſcontent, under the aſſumed names of purer religion, or more liberal enquiry. This deſerves conſideration.

I have been led into theſe remarks by peruſing ſome Eſſays lately publiſhed by a gentleman of the name of *Foſter*, who claims an extraordinary degree of zeal for the honour of God, and for the general diffuſion of Chriſtian principles. Far be it from me, Mr. Urban, to inſinuate that this zeal is affected. I only know this writer by his publication; and, while I ſincerely hope that he is a well-meaning man, whoſe life is a favourable comment on the principles he profeſſes, I may be allowed to queſtion the utility, or even the *honeſty*, of the means he has adopted to awaken mankind to a clearer view of their religious duties. His ſtyle, though florid, is energetic; and he unqueſtionably poſſeſſes information

mation and ſenſibility: but it appears to me, that the former has not inculcated thoſe principles which would have preſerved the latter from frequently verging to the brink of miſanthropy, in which abyſs exuberant benevolence is frequently ingulphed.

Reſpecting the great and fundamental truths of Chriſtianity, my belief is as firm as this gentleman's; but, while he contemplates the ineſtimable benefit of our Saviour's ſufferings, he appears to me to fall into thoſe errors which peculiarly diſtinguiſh thoſe who now, excluſively, apply to themſelves the much-perverted term of *Evangelical*, as a mark of ſeparation from, and ſuperiority to, their Fellow Chriſtians. Inſtead of depicturing man as a frail and feeble being, they deſcant on his depravity, till they aſſimilate him with Devils; thus, unintentionally I truſt, they give the worſt of our ſpecies an excuſe for the greateſt crimes, and degrade every excellence which has been always thought entitled to the eſteem of our fellow-creatures, and well pleaſing in the ſight of our Maker. Beſides, by thus extending the myſtery of Redemption beyond Scriptural authority, they give a handle to Deiſts to repreſent our Holy Religion as inimical to thoſe ideas of juſtice and wiſdom which we muſt ever aſcribe to the Univerſal Creator; who cannot be ſo partial to one of His works, as to give a ranſom of infinite value for one race of His creatures, and leave another without hope of mercy. If men and devils are, as theſe devout authors deſcribe them, totally worthleſs and abſolutely depraved, why did the Son of God die for Man only?

Mr. F. goes on to enquire into the cauſes why men of taſte have an averſion to Evangelical Religion; and, after condemning the ſtudy of Heathen Authors, by ſhewing its pernicious influence on the imagination, he proceeds to the Literature of our own country; in which he finds, to uſe his own words, "with comparatively ſmall exemptions, *an immenſe vacancy of Chriſtianized ſentiment*." Obſerve, this cenſure is not pointed at thoſe immoral or deiſtical authors who are a diſgrace to our language, but expreſſly at what may be called Britiſh Claſſics, at our Eſſayiſts, Hiſtorians, Poets, Writers of Fiction, and Moraliſts*. He dwells particularly on two, as inſtances of this omiſſion. And here, Mr. Urban, I expect you will ſtart, at finding that the pious Addiſon, who taught us how to live and how to die, by his *example* as well as by his precepts, and your illuſtrious co-adjutor Johnson, that Chriſtian Sage in whoſe pages a diſtinguiſhed authority *, whoſe judgment even Mr. F. muſt reſpect, pronounces nothing in the leaſt exceptionable can be found, are ſelected as fit objects of reprehenſion. Nor are they, afterwards, exempted from the accuſation he pronounces on thoſe "who lived in a world where the nobleſt cauſe which that world ever ſaw invited their aſſiſtance, and that this cauſe vainly ſought even their neutrality. They are gone into Eternity, with the guilt reſting on them, of having employed their genius, as the Magicians did their enchantments againſt Moſes, to counteract the Saviour of the World."

I mean to confine my ſtrictures to theſe two Worthies, whom I have ever conſidered as faithful Soldiers of Chriſt; and will enquire if direct annoyance, or even *neutrality*, to the Chriſtian cauſe can be proved againſt them. But let us firſt rehearſe the peculiar accuſation.

"The various intereſting ſets of ſhort eſſays, eſpecially the Spectator and Rambler, muſt have had, during a ſeaſon at leaſt, a very conſiderable influence on the moral taſte of the publick; and probably they have a very conſiderable influence ſtill. The very ample ſcope of the Spectator gave a fair opportunity for a ſerious writer to introduce, excepting ſcience, a little of every ſubject connected with the condition and happineſs of men. How did it happen that the ſtupendous circumſtance of the Redemption by the Meſſiah, of which the importance is commenſurate with the whole intereſts of man, with the value of his immortal ſpirit, with the government of his Creator in this world, and with the happineſs of Eternity, ſhould not have been a few times in the courſe of that long work very fully and ſolemnly exhibited? Why ſhould not a few of the moſt peculiar of the doctrines comprehended in the ſubject have been cloathed with the faſcinating elegance of Addiſon; from whoſe pen many

* Even our Divines are glanced at, vol. II. p. 144.

* Mrs. More.

perſons

perſons would have received an occaſional Evangelical leſſon, with incomparably more candour than from any profeſſed Divine? A pious and benevolent man, ſuch as the avowed advocate of Chriſtianity ought to be, ſhould not have been contented that ſo many thouſands of minds as his writings were adapted to inſtruct and to charm, ſhould have been left, for any thing that he explicitly attempted to the contrary in his moſt popular works, to end a life which he had contributed to refine, unacquainted, or but dimly acquainted, with the grand ſecurity of happineſs after death. Or, if the conſideration of imparting or withholding ſo ineſtimable an advantage did not decide it to be his duty to introduce in a formal manner any of the moſt ſpecifically Evangelical ſubjects, it might at leaſt have been expected that ſome of the many ſerious Eſſays contained in the Spectator ſhould have had a more Chriſtian tinge, more references to the ſentiments of the Goſpel, intermingled with the ſpeculations concerning the Deity, and the graveſt moral ſubjects. There might eaſily have been more aſſimilation of what may, as it now ſtands, be called a *literary* Religion, to the ſentiments of the New Teſtament. From him alſo, as a kind of dictator among the majority of the elegant writers of the age, it might have been expected that he would have ſet himſelf, with the ſame decisive and noble indignation which his Cato ſhewed againſt the betrayers of Roman liberty and laws, to denounce that ridicule which has wounded Religion, by a careleſs or by a craſty manner of holding up its abuſes to ſcorn: but of this the Spectator itſelf is not free from examples.

"Addiſon formally defended the Religion of Chriſt; but to be the dignified advocate of a cauſe, and to be its humble diſciple may be very different things. An Advocate has a feeling of making himſelf important, he ſeems to *confer* ſomething on the cauſe; but as a diſciple he muſt feel littleneſs, humility, and ſubmiſſion. Self-admiration might find much more to gratify in becoming the *patron* of a beggar; than the *ſervant* of the greateſt Potentate. Addiſon was moreover very unfortunate, for any thing like juſtice to the Goſpel, in the claſs of perſons with whom he aſſociated, and whom he was anxious to pleaſe. One can imagine with what a perfect ſtorm of ridicule he would have been greeted, on entering one of his celebrated Coffee-houſes of Wits, on the day after he ſhould have publiſhed in the Spectator, a paper, for inſtance, on the neceſſity of being devoted to the ſervice of Jeſus Chriſt. The friendſhip of this world muſt be a pearl of great price, for its coſt is very ſerious."

"The majeſtic mind of JOHNSON was much more capable of ſcorning the ridicule, and defying the oppoſition, of wits and worldlings: one has but to wiſh that he had been more habitually familiar with the ſimplicity of Evangelical truth. Much as every one muſt admire his ſerious and moſt maſculine works, I yet cannot help thinking, that a reader profoundly affected with the ſentiments of the New Teſtament would feel, and peculiarly regret to feel, in the writings of ſuch a man, a defect of conformity to that immortal ſtandard, in ſome parts of his writings, where the coincidence was moſt to be expected, and of moſt conſequence. The following paſſage will ſhew what I refer to: 'Sorrow is not that repentance of crimes, for which, however irrecoverable, our Creator has promiſed to accept it as an *atonement*.' Rambler, No. 47."

The charge of unchriſtianized ſentiment had been before urged by Mr. F. againſt Dr. Johnſon, in theſe words: "As to the conſolations in death, the general voice of theſe authors (he means by that term what he in other places calls *our fine writers*) aſſerts, the grand and only all-ſufficient one to be the recollection of a well-ſpent life:" even the grave and illuſtrious Moraliſt, Dr. Johnſon, ſpecifies "the ſick chamber as the ſcene, where the higheſt and brighteſt of mortal beings finds nothing left him but the conſciouſneſs of innocence." Rambler, No. 48*.

* It may be expected that a gentleman who is ſo ſevere upon ſuch men as Addiſon and Johnſon, would beſtow *ample* caſtigation on profeſſed Infidels and avowed Villains; and I own, when I ſaw the name of Rouſſeau, I anticipated ſome very energetic cenſure. In vol. I. p. 119, after naming his Confeſſions with a mixture of praiſe and blame, he expreſſes high admiration of his *tranſcendant genius*; and in vol. II. p. 261, while enumerating the different deſcriptions of Death, he ſpeaks of "the celebrated and moſt faſcinating death of Eloiſa, and calls it unqueſtionably one of the moſt ſtriking ſpeci-

Four diſtinct charges are here advanced againſt Addiſon; the firſt is, for not fully and formally exhibiting the doctrine of Redemption a few times during the long ſeries of the Spectator. The ſecond is, ſuppoſing *valid* objections could be made againſt his ſo doing, for not giving his ſerious papers a more Chriſtian tinge, with more of the Goſpel character incidentally intermingled. The third is, for allowing the abuſes of Religion to be held up to ſcorn. The fourth charge ſeems aimed at his moral character and religious ſincerity, by doubting if he was not more deſirous to be the dignified advocate, than the humble diſciple of our Lord; and deſcribing the ſociety which he frequented in ſuch terms, as would be juſt if applied to the licentious orgies of Rocheſter or Sedley.

Reſpecting the firſt charge, the deſign of the Spectator, the times in which it was written, and the wants of the readers to whom it was addreſſed, ſhould firſt be conſidered. "It was deſigned to reform the ſavageneſs of neglect, or the impertinence of civility, to teach when to ſpeak and when to be ſilent, how to refuſe and how to comply. We wanted not books *to teach us more important duties*, and to ſettle opinions in philoſophy and politicks; but an *arbiter elegantiarum*, a judge of propriety, was ſtill wanting." And the ſame profound Judge* who gives this opinion adds, "that the diurnal writings of Addiſon ſhewed the proper uſe of Wit ſo juſtly, that from his time it has been generally ſubſervient to the cauſe of Reaſon and Truth. No greater felicity can Genius attain, than that of having purified intellectual pleaſure, ſeparated mirth from indecency, and wit from licentiouſneſs; of having taught a ſucceſſion of writers to bring elegance and gaiety to the aid of goodneſs; and, to uſe expreſſions ſtill more awful, "of having turned many to Righteouſneſs."

Such being the *deſign* of the work, Mr. F. himſelf ſhall ſign Addiſon's acquittal, admitting for a moment that the charge of not *formally* exhibiting the doctrines of Redemption, in a paper deſigned to be the companion of the tea-table, is really eſtabliſhed. He heſitates, vol. I. p. 161, to allude to the example of our Saviour, after having given mere human inſtances of deciſive character and devotedneſs to one deſign.

If we conſider the times and the ſtate of Addiſon's readers, we ſhall farther find, that there was then no danger of their ending life unacquainted with the grand ſecurity of happineſs after death. The licentious reign of Charles the Second had corrupted manners and debaſed morals, more than it had weakened faith. A ſtrange combination of Chriſt and Belial may be traced in many of the writers of thoſe times; for inſtance, in Dryden. Faith in the promiſes of the Goſpel did not hinder them from being licentious and profane. Addiſon and his coadjutors (though ſome of them were not quite purified from the alloy of indelicacy) adapted their compoſitions to the exigencies of the times. Had they lived in the preſent, when parents who teach their children the principles of Chriſtianity are thought Bigots, and when Deiſm is ſo lowered to the capacity of all ranks that even cobblers plume themſelves on being Sceptics, Addiſon would have perceived the neceſſity of more fully expatiating on the

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ſpecimens of original conception, and affecting (I ſhould have ſaid affected) ſentiment." He adds, "that Rouſſeau did not ſo entirely reject Chriſtianity, as to be emancipated from the claims of ſome of its conſiſtencies." I confeſs I do not comprehend Mr. F.'s meaning in this ſentence; and I think him too liable to be impoſed upon by a parade of feeling, to truſt to his judgment either as a Moraliſt, Critick, or Theologian.

In another part of theſe Eſſays, Mr. F. alludes to a character in a very Deiſtical compoſition of Voltaire's, by the name of the *ingenuous Huron*, without any token of diſapproving the work. He beſtows the commendation of diſtinguiſhed "mental conſiſtency," deciſion of character, "and conſciouſneſs of the higheſt order of intellect," on Cromwell and Buonaparte, without giving the ſlighteſt hint how theſe talents have been miſapplied in theſe inſtances. Is it more unfair to infer that Mr. Foſter admires theſe ſcourges of mankind, from his being thus ſilent about their crimes, than that our fine writers were neutrals in Religion, from their not ſpecifically introducing the peculiar Chriſtian doctrines?

* Dr. Johnſon; but Addiſon's defence ſhall not reſt on the teſtimony of his brother culprit.

doctrines

doctrines of Revealed Religion; and I also feel persuaded, that he would have traced the mischief to its source, and exposed the sophistry of those Teachers, who, by affirming that every man has a right to choose his mode of faith and spiritual pastor, weaken the load of religious obligation, and prepare the mind for every wild chimera, surreptitious instructors, or (to speak Evangelically) wolves in sheep's cloathing may introduce into the fold of Christ. In the days of Addison, the middle classes taught their children their Catechism, read family prayers to their household, and regularly attended Divine Worship: nor did they pick up a scanty knowledge of Religion from diurnal publications, but from the sterling compositions of sound Divines.

But are the Christian doctrines never formally introduced during the publication of 635 Spectators? I answer, they are. I appeal to the work itself; let Mr. F. disprove my assertion. Can he really have read these highly beneficial and masterly Essays, and not recollect the 355th number* on Good Friday, so orthodox in doctrine, sublime in expression, and ardent in devotion? Nor the 186th, on the effects which faith in Christ is likely to produce on the conduct of a sincere believer? Nor the conclusion of the 207th, on our ignorance of what is best for us to ask in prayer, with a reference to the form prescribed us by our Lord? The 513th treats of the foundation of Christian hope, introductory to that noble Hymn, "When rising from the bed of death," &c.; the 571st on the influence of the Divine Spirit on our minds; the 580th on Heaven; and the 600th on the happiness of the blessed. These instances, selected during a hasty and cursory research, are sufficient to vindicate Addison from an *unjust* accusation.

As to incidental allusions, it would be easy to shew that whenever Religion is mentioned, Addison (and I will add Steele and Budgell also) had the Religion of their country in view. But I will not engross so much of your Miscellany, to refute a charge, which every attentive reader will perceive is totally unsupported. I will only refer to a few papers: The character of the Clergyman in No. 2, No. 7 on prodigies, No. 26 on Westminster Abbey, 147 on proper reading the Liturgy, 226 on the Cartoons of Raphael, No. 177 on benevolence, 185 on zeal, 238 on the finiteness of our knowledge in this life, No. 447 on habits, and No. 458 on religious gratitude, introductory to "When all thy mercies, O my God," &c. I would also add, that whenever Addison seems to confine his discussions to Natural Religion (which many sincere Christians think is better adapted for miscellaneous essays, than the sublime mysteries of the Gospel) he treats it in such a manner, as to shew that his mind was irradiated by that brighter light, which could only be derived from the Sun of Righteousness. J. W. L. B.

(To be continued.)

* This number was written by Steele.

Mr. Urban, *Hales-Owen, May* 9.

The illiberal observations of your Correspondent, pp. 226 and 227, in respect to The Leasowes, and their once learned, ingenious, and *liberal* possessor (Mr. Shenstone) ought not to pass unnoticed. Mentioning The Leasowes he observes: "The natural timidity of its Fauns and Dryads seems never to have recovered from the shock inflicted by the bitter persecutions of the merciless bailiff." Now in answer to this, Mr. Urban, I can assure you, there was never the least foundation for such a surmise; for Mr. Shenstone was too much respected in his neighbourhood to have been treated with rudeness, had his affairs been a little embarassed: indeed his friend Mr. Graves, in his Recollection of the Life of Mr. Shenstone, in answer to Dr. Johnson's sarcasms (from whom it is probable the above is inadvertently taken), seems to have cleared up the whole in the most satisfactory manner. See pp. 72 and 73 of that work, printed by Dodsley in 1788.

Your Correspondent farther observes, "The lowly thatch of Shenstone is to be seen no more; and the ornaments of the garden present a scene of ruinous disorder." From this description, a person unacquainted with the place would be at a loss to know whether there was a house at present or not, as he never once notices the mansion erected by Mr. Holme, on the site of the old house, near 30 years since, and which has been so much and justly admired for its elegant simplicity. As to the state of the grounds, I shall refer to p. 302 of your vol.

LXXIV. in anſwer to a former miſ-ſtatement of this celebrated place. It being my intention to ſend you ſome particulars on the preſent ſtate of The Leaſowes, with Mr. Shenſtone's plan for the farther improvement of his grounds (had his life been ſpared), I ſhall leave the obſervation, on *the profuſe ſprinkling of poetical ſcraps, &c.* till that time, when I ſhall endeavour to ſhow, that they were neither *extravagant* nor *inconſiſtent* with a true and genuine taſte. A SHENSTONIAN.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 9.

HAVING juſt inſpected Mr. Cayley's new life of Sir Walter Raleigh, I perceive that, in vol. I. p. 356, he has followed Oldys in an error, which he might have found corrected in your vol. LXVIII. p. 877, regarding the Baſſets of Heanton, and of Blore, by confounding the latter, of whom the heireſs married William Earl of Newcaſtle, with the former, to whom Raleigh's Ward probably belonged.

I cannot flatter Mr. Cayley by ſaying, he has either produced any new materials, or ſhewn any ſuperiority over his predeceſſors by his manner of uſing them. Indeed it could not be expected that much could be added to the *reſearches* of Oldys; the defect was in his lifeleſs and unanimated mode of conveying them; it was this which gave the opportunity for a new life; and which Mr. Cayley, copying Gibbon, aſſigns as his reaſon for undertaking it. Did Mr. Cayley feel within him the talents for ſuch a taſk? He ſeems himſelf aware of the contrary; for he ſays, in his preface, "No ſtory ſtands leſs in need of eloquence than Sir Walter Raleigh's, though few deſerve it more; and the humbleſt narrative will raiſe, if it cannot gratify, Curioſity. The lover of thoſe fanciful ſpeculations, which modern times have denominated *philoſophical hiſtory*, will not find his account in peruſing theſe volumes." If ſo, what occaſion for any other life than Oldys's? F. S.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 18.

AS it has been often mentioned with ſome degree of triumph, by thoſe who through ignorance or miſconception ſtill oppoſe the progreſs of Vaccination, that Dr. Beddoes is an enemy to the practice; I am happy in the opportunity of laying before your readers the following note from that Phyſician to Dr. Edward Jenner.

Dear Doctor, *Cliſton, April* 26.

A common Medical Friend tells me, that you are informed that I am an enemy to inoculation for the Cow Pock in place of the Small Pox. Nothing can be more falſe. I have incidentally contributed more to the Cow Pox Inoculation, I believe, than any perſon in or near Briſtol: and I always recommend it to parents to take this ſecurity againſt a formidable diſeaſe, as the greateſt ſervice they can render to a young family. I may, perhaps, differ in opinion on one or two points from ſome friends of the Cow Pock Inoculation, as I ſhall ſoon explain; but this difference does in no reſpect interfere with my opinion, *that it is among the moſt ſacred duties of parents to inſure the life, ſenſes, and conſtitution of children, againſt ſo dangerous an invader as the Small Pox, by the practice introduced by you.* What can I add farther, except that I have had two children inoculated for the Cow Pock; and that this very day another is to undergo the ſame proceſs? Make any private or public uſe you pleaſe of theſe lines; and believe me, dear Doctor, with great eſteem, yours

THOMAS BEDDOES.

Dr. Jenner, Phyſician, Berkeley.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 10.

I HAVE often thought that in general the mottos affixed to the different arms which are borne in this kingdom very inappropriate, being either moral or religious ſentences, which might be better inſcribed on a tomb, than diſplayed on a banner. But, in my morning's walk yeſterday, I obſerved on a carriage a motto which much attracted my attention; it was placed over the creſt: a cat paſſant; and runs thus:

"Touch not the Cat, but the Glove."

Now, ſurely this muſt relate to ſome ſtrange event in the hiſtory of the family to whom this creſt belongs; and of whoſe name, as well as of the circumſtance which gave riſe to this ſingular motto, perhaps ſome of your ingenious Correſpondents, Mr. Urban, may be able to give an account.

Yours, &c. SENEX.

*** P. 331. l. 32. read *county*.

P. 332. l. 35. for *propoſal* read *peruſal*; which ſhews the very high opinion the purchaſers entertained of their bargain, at a price, which is, perhaps, unequaled.

Mr.

To FREDERIC EARL of CARLISLE, &c. &c.

Who presented the Original to the

Dean and Chapter

OF YORK CATHEDRAL,

This Print of an Ancient Glass Window

is respectfully dedicated by the Proprietors.

An Account of the WINDOW *preſented by the* EARL OF CARLISLE, *to the* DEAN *and* CHAPTER *of the* CATHEDRAL *at* YORK. *(See Plate I.)*

THIS fine Picture (for ſo it may be called) of the Viſitation, was bought at Rouen in Normandy, and originally adorned the Eaſt window of the Church of St. Nicholas in that place. It is now placed in the Eaſt window of the South aile in York Cathedral, oppoſite Archbiſhop Bowet's monument, through the opening of which, when it is ſeen, confined as it were within a magnificent Gothic frame, the effect is enchanting; nor are its beauties in the leaſt eclipſed by the other brilliant windows with which that matchleſs pile abounds.

From the roundneſs and bold relief of the figures, which are as large as life, and the richneſs of the colouring, it is eſteemed by thoſe who are converſant with the works of that maſter, to be the deſign of Sebaſtian del Piombo, the inventor of painting upon walls in oil, who lived in the utmoſt eſteem with Pope Clement VIII. was the great favourite of Michael Angelo Buonaroti, and whoſe martyrdom of St. Agatha is pronounced equal to the beſt works of Raphael, Titian, or any of the great maſters. S.

THE PROJECTOR. N° LVII.

"Inexorable AGE! whoſe wretched ſtate
"All mortals dread."— CONGREVE.

A CORRESPONDENT, under the ſignature of X. Y. whoſe letter came to hand in time ſufficient to be announced at the cloſe of my laſt lucubration, begins his addreſs in the following words:

"Sir, There are certain Beings in this country who are ſeldom mentioned but in terms of contempt, if not reproach, which they by no means deſerve: I mean *Old Women*. I wiſh, Mr. Projector, you would exert your abilities in endeavouring to procure juſtice for them. A woman, Sir, can no more help growing old, than a man,"—

Before I proceed further in this letter, I may obſerve how very flattering it is to us PROJECTORS, that we are not only frequently called upon for ſchemes of publick utility, but even ſometimes conſidered as being able to diſpenſe juſtice to the injured, in caſes where the law (perhaps feeling its own incapacity,) has choſen to be ſilent. Yet there are ſo many circumſtances to be attentively weighed before I can proceed in the preſent inſtance, that I muſt examine my Correſpondent's letter a little more attentively, that I may have the whole evidence exhibited at one view, ere I venture to decide in a matter of ſo much importance.

With reſpect to that part of his letter which I have tranſcribed, my readers will obſerve that it contains an aſſertion, and a fact: the *aſſertion* is, "that there are certain *Beings* in this country never mentioned but in terms of contempt, and that theſe Beings are *Old Women*." This, I ſhall ſoon have occaſion to remark, may admit of ſome doubts; but the *fact* which follows, namely, that "a woman can no more help growing old than a man," I admit, for the preſent, in its full and literal meaning; reſerving to myſelf, however, the privilege of hereafter ſuggeſting, that both men and women not only may help growing old, but, in point of fact, do ſo in a very remarkable degree.

My Correſpondent next ſays, that "Some of them," meaning the aforeſaid *old women*, "uſe every means in their power to prevent the appearance of being ſo;" but thoſe he is willing to leave to "the contempt they deſerve." Here I muſt, however, obſerve, that, if his firſt poſition be true, namely, that "old women are never mentioned without contempt," it ſeems to follow that they who take pains to prevent the appearance of being ſo, ought to be conſidered as acting purely in ſelf-defence, againſt which there is no law.

He proceeds now to another obſervation, that "Many men in their old age, to ſay nothing of the earlier part of their lives, are as perfectly inſignificant as any *Old Women* can be; but it is hard on the latter, that the former ſhould loſe the title of *Old Men*, and become, in common phraſe, *Old Women*." Of the firſt part of this remark I am diſpoſed to admit the truth, not only as far as it goes, but a great deal farther; many men, in their old age, being not only *as* inſignificant as any old women can be, but often much more ſo. But the queſtion now to be agitated, I humbly apprehend, is not reſpecting the comparative inſignificance of the ſexes in old age; nor do I perceive any great advantage that would follow

follow from bringing them exactly upon a level. The object of my Correspondent's letter is, to defend *Old Women* from the reproach and contempt cast upon them; and, if I do not misunderstand him, this is the very point he wishes to establish. Now if all that we can prove is, that an *Old Woman* is not more insignificant than an *Old Man*, the parties will be very little indebted to us, and certainly will acquire no additional portion of respect.

With regard to the other part of his observation, "the change of *Old Men* into *Old Women*," much may be said. He quotes, in proof, the instances of warlike expeditions having been in former days sometimes intrusted to persons who were considered by the publick, and openly called, *Old Women*. Nor has this pretended metamorphosis been less frequent in our own days. Some years ago, a pantomimic entertainment was exhibited on our theatres, in which one of the transformations (much applauded by the spectators) was the change of a bench of judges, or justices, into the same number of *Old Women*. These latter immediately came forwards on the stage, and sung a very edifying song, the burthen of which, if I remember right, was that "*Old Women* can do as much as *Old Men*." It may be remembered, also, that several persons in all the learned professions are supposed, at a certain time of life, to transmigrate into *Old Women*. My old friend Dr. SMELFUNGUS is an example: a man so fond of society that no consideration of infirmity can keep him out of it, and yet so attached to sleep as to be incapable of enjoying what passes. This, with a peculiar grimness of feature, has very generally procured him the title of Mrs. SMELFUNGUS, which, however, I mention rather in confirmation of my Correspondent's remark, than with any intention to approve of such changes.

My Correspondent's next remark has somewhat of the shape of question and answer. "If," says he, "any one should ask what there is in the old age of a woman which makes her more contemptible than an old man, the only answer that can be given must arise from the folly of some individuals, who thus bring the general stigma on the whole body." But here I must take the liberty to object, that we have an assertion without direct proof; and that it would not be very difficult to demonstrate that the contempt of old age in men and women is nearly equal. The reason why we are inclined to think otherwise may perhaps be, that as women are most defenceless, it has been found most convenient to treat them with the contempt which in other cases might be relented. In the mean time X. Y. after again adverting to the *Old Women* who paint and dress in order to appear young, and professing that he is no advocate for such, gives a very pleasing sketch of an *Old Woman* performing the duties of her age, sex, and character, with propriety and good sense. He then gives some hints on the usefulness of *Old Women* in the capacity of nurses, to smooth a man's pillow, and bring him his medicines. All this is, no doubt, very true; but, in the first place, I am not quite clear that it brings much strength to my Correspondent's argument; for, if we value an *Old Woman* only in the ratio of her nursing powers, there must be a considerable portion of our lives in which we are very willing to dispense with her company and her services: and, in the second place, it may be doubted whether *Old Women* have the exclusive character of being excellent as nurses. Some *Old Men* have, certainly, been of a contrary opinion; and when we find any of this description marrying very young women, which is not an uncommon case, we are bound to believe that they think young women make the best nurses; and that, probably, they find it so, for young women must naturally attain the greatest proficiency in that which is their only employment.

Having thus allowed my Correspondent to state his complaints, and the remarks on which they are grounded, I may now presume to hint, that with respect to the subject in general, he has not very accurately examined the evidence upon which his assertions are founded. He pleads the cause of certain *Beings* who are *Old Women*, and are never mentioned but with contempt. But it is to be considered that terms of approbation and contempt are of all others in our language, those which most frequently and capriciously change their meaning. I need mention but one instance. We have all lived to hear the epithet of a *Good Woman*, become a term of reproach in the highest

higheſt degree, and the cauſe of the bitterest reſentment. I have been told by a police juſtice of great experience, that of ten quarrels which have been ſubmitted to his deciſion, nine have commenced with one of the parties calling the other *good woman*, and that in the pugnacious diſtricts of London this obnoxious title is equivalent to the firſt blow among men. Now I would ſubmit to my correſpondent, whether much value is to be ſet upon phraſes of ſuch variable meaning; and I would even aſk him, whether in calling any deſcription of women *beings*, he has not run the riſk of giving offence: be this as it may, I have more important reaſons for declining to interfere in this buſineſs, reaſons which concern the character of the PROJECTOR as a ſound and conſiſtent logician, and a man capable of giving aid or advice in difficult caſes. Before I can join with my correſpondent in pleading the cauſe of *Old Women*, I muſt be certain that ſuch beings exiſt, for it is upon proof of this, I humbly apprehend, that the whole of his application hinges. We have all heard of a learned Society, who laid their heads together, in order to find out the reaſon why lead ſwam in water, without one of them having previouſly tried whether lead could ſwim. I am not to be entrapt into a dilemma of this kind. I cannot be expected to plead for a non-entity; and having, ſince the receipt of this letter, renewed my inquiries on the ſubject, I am more than ever inclined to perſiſt in an opinion which I have long entertained, that *Old Women* are no longer to be found, or are ſo rare, that when they do occur, it is more probable they will prove objects of curioſity than of contempt. For the truth of this, I muſt, in the firſt place, appeal to the obſervation and experience of all my readers; and, ſecondly, if my correſpondent be really acquainted with a perſon who anſwers the deſcription, it is incumbent on him to produce an affidavit from her, confeſſing that ſhe is an Old Woman, and content to act, and to be conſidered as ſuch. I do not wiſh to conceal, however, that although I know of no ſuch perſon, thus willing to come forwards, I have *heard* of *Old Women*, and I have ſeen ſome who are (in confidence, among friends) ſo called; but I queſtion if either a Habeas Corpus or a Chief Judge's warrant would be ſufficient to compel them to appear as evidence in this cauſe. And I likewiſe allow that in the purſuit of my inquiries, a friend of mine offered to produce his mother, and if that were not enough, his grandmother; but I conſider this piece of pleaſantry as one of the liberties which relations are too apt to think they may take with one another.

But my correſpondent, and perhaps others, may deny the non-exiſtence of *Old Women*, in this way. They may argue that a certain number of years conſtitute what we call age, and that a woman who has attained thoſe years is *ipſo facto* an *Old Woman*. If the premiſes were good here, the concluſion might follow; but who ſhall determine what that certain number of years amounts to, and without ſuch determination, whereabouts are we? But independent of this, the preſent meaning and acceptation of words will only ſerve to render *Old Woman* more ſcarce; for though ſome may be "a little advanced," and others "not abſolutely young," yet I know not to what circles I can refer the curious for one who will allow that ſhe is an *Old Woman*. It is, in truth, not a matter of calculation, but of opinion. *Old Women*, therefore, muſt either be extinct, or there muſt be ſomething in the character of an *Old Woman* very bad, ſince it is ſhunned by thoſe who are in the faireſt way to attain it chronologically, and againſt whom the imputation may be brought, not only from looking-glaſſes, but pariſh-regiſters. And this laſt inference, I humbly think, militates with much force againſt my correſpondent's argument; for it is an infallible maxim, that a thing cannot be made contemptible by others which is not contemptible in itſelf.

But, it may be ſaid, if old women are not to be found, if they cannot be produced either as inſtances in themſelves, or as examples to others, what becomes of the change my correſpondent alludes to, of *Old Men* into *Old Women*, a ſpecies of tranſmigration peculiar, we are told, to commanders, judges, divines, and phyſicians, at a certain time of life? In anſwer to this, I can only ſay, that we derive the imperfect ideas we have of *Old Women* from our anceſtors, who had, we are taught to believe, many opportunities of ſeeing and converſing

verſing with ſuch *beings*, and have deſcribed them very accurately. But as in the proceſs of time the colours of theſe pictures have decayed, and the features have been altered by new coatings and daubings, the reſemblance becomes more and more indiſtinct; and the utmoſt we can obtain, from obſervation or tradition, is a vague notion of certain outlines or appearances, which, we ſuppoſe, once conſtituted an *Old Woman*; and finding the character, we know not why, mentioned in our times with diſreſpect, we enliſt *Old Women* among our nick names, and beſtow it accordingly upon either ſex, as it may ſuit. Thoſe who are for converting certain aged gentlemen of the learned profeſſions into *Old Women*, no doubt think they act very wittily on this occaſion, although they are not able to give any rational account of the transformation, nor to ſay where the wig ends and the pinner begins; nor by what tranſition the ſilken caſſock becomes the flannel petticoat.

I have already hinted that the contempt of old age in man and woman is nearly equal, a circumſtance which likewiſe very conſiderably invalidates the plea that my correſpondent has ſet up, and in which he wiſhes me to join. There can be no doubt, that whatever number of women he may produce who endeavour to avoid the appearance of old age, an equal number of men may be produced who are not only employed in the ſame wiſe ſpeculation, but who talk and act as if they had really attained the object. I would, therefore, adviſe ſuch of my readers as have no inclination to give offence, to beware how they pronounce any gentleman who is abſent to be old, unleſs he has nearly completed a century; and if ſuch a perſon be preſent, they will find that no circumſtances will juſtify them for paying him any compliment, but that of a hale, hearty man, accompanied with praiſes of his vigour and agility, and compaſſion for the widows and virgins who may fall in his way.

Before I conclude this lucubration, my correſpondent, and probably ſome of my readers, may wiſh that I ſhould produce other reaſons for my belief that the race of *Old Women* is extinct, than I have yet offered. The ſubject will, doubtleſs, admit of illuſtration; and I might preſs into the ſervice the opinions of naturaliſts, on the gradual decay and changes which take place in the breed of animals, but I muſt be brief. I am not only of opinion that *Old Women* are faſt diſappearing; but I think it may be proved, that there is a very natural reaſon to be found for it in the habits of life, which ſome people call diſſipation, that have of late years been adopted. If any perſon be diſpoſed to queſtion whether this has not a neceſſary tendency to prevent the increaſe of *Old Women*, and conſequently to rid the ſex of the reproach and contempt my correſpondent complains of, I beg leave to refer him to any ſeries of obituaries, or monumental inſcriptions, he pleaſes to conſult. At the ſame time it muſt be allowed, that there is ſomething of generoſity and ſelf-denial in thoſe who are advocates for a "ſhort life and a merry one," ſince we find, that whatever objections they may have to the years of an *Old Woman*, they exhibit very early ſymptoms of her infirmities.

Mr. URBAN, *April* 4.

THE epitaph at *Cholsham*, p. 227, given by Aubrey, III. 202, runs thus:

Johan Thomas vid. { 12 Dec. 1638, æt. 90. filia unica et hæres Anthonii Fenrother nupta Samueli Thomas (filio et heredi Roberti Thomas) 1573. } Quorum quiſque armiger ſucceſſivè fuit Mr Vibrellatorum Angl.

Mater domini Anthonii Thomas militis.
Reſurgam.

Vibrellator is explained by Du Cange *tormentorum librator*, Gall. *Canonier*. Literæ Ed. VI. 1547. Rymer, XV. 161, Vibrellatores ſive *bombardiatores*. Mr. Thomas, therefore, was Captain of Canoniers, or Bombardiers.

Yours, &c. D H.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 2.

IN the account given of the Rev. Mr. Hugh Owen, annexed to the Memoirs of the Rev. Hugh Farmer, p. 135, it is obſerved, that "at the time when the ſweating ſickneſs carried off great numbers, and the infected were in want of proper aſſiſtance, he diligently attended them."

I ſhould be glad to know when the *ſweating ſickneſs* made this *ſecond* appearance, as I thought it was a novelty in the reign of Edward VI. and did not continue beyond that time; and here it is made to recur in the reign of James II. Q. Q.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 3.

ARE we to take it for a *Luſus Criticorum*, or a credible aſſertion, that Dr. Bentley wrote a Diſſertation, now in the Britiſh Muſeum, to prove "that Solomon King of Iſrael was the author of the Iliad and Odyſſey, and that he wrote theſe poems after his apoſtacy from God." The Diſſertation was never printed, but is ſaid to exiſt in MS. in the Britiſh Muſeum; Baynes, Biog. Dict. vol. IV. p. 125. I feel reluctance to expoſe *you* to ridicule; but the ridicule muſt reſt on Mr. Baynes or his informer. If any better-intentioned friend will come forward and contradict the aſſertion, he will oblige both you, and one of your conſtant readers. S. S.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 4.

IN vol. LXXV. p. 344, c. 4, read, "Parkhurſt's Lexicon."

In vol. LXXVI. p. 208, b. l. 14, for *Micens*, certainly read *Alcæus*, that poet being generally coupled with Sappho. Like Horace he was a ſoldier before he was a poet, and like him a coward, and like him a ſatyriſt; but, taking too great liberty in defence of liberty, the tyrant Pittacus put him to death, while Horace made his terms with the tyrant Octavius, and ended his days in peace.

Ibid. l. 28, ſhould be read, "A Faſt Sermon before the Commons."

P. 216, a. 28, for *Bedfordſhire* read *Warwickſhire*; and put *Bedfordſhire* over Dunſtable.

P. 217, a. read the firſt ſeal, "Involvens *pannis*." Query, the ſecond, "*Chriſti nomine honeſto* Johannis." On Mr. Gardner's ſeal of Roger Angel, the angel elevates his hands cloſed in prayer. I cannot ſee aught in the right hand or the left hand *hanging down*.—*Fig.* 17. was found at Whatfield in Suffolk.

P. 227, b. l. 8, Chobham.—L. 5, quiſque.

P. P.

Mr. URBAN, *April* 10.

HAVING been informed that there exiſts ſome doubt in the Senate of the Univerſity of Cambridge, whether a Britiſh or Italian artiſt ſhall be employed to execute the propoſed ſtatue of Mr. Pitt; I beg leave to ſtep forward as an advocate in behalf of my own countrymen, and to ſubmit a few arguments which, I truſt, will not be deemed either idle or impertinent.

In a queſtion of this nature it might be pleaded, that ſo conſpicuous an emporium of ſcience as a Britiſh Univerſity, would be looked up to for the eſpecial patronage of native genius: but this conſideration is more properly confided to the wiſdom of the Senate, without the intruſion of any argument from myſelf.

In thus offering myſelf to the indulgent notice of the gentlemen, I will by no means attempt to leſſen the juſtly-acquired reputation of the Italian artiſts: every expreſſion which implies admiration, is the tribute due to the Sculptor who now ſtands at the head of his art in Italy. Neither will I intimate that we have merit ſuperior in this country; yet, I truſt, it will not be difficult to prove that a juſt tribute to Mr. Pitt can be produced only by an Engliſh artiſt.

The learned and enlightened tribunal to which I appeal, need not be reminded, that a vaſt diſtinction exiſts between the Artiſt and the moſt ſkillful Mechanic. The latter may equally ſucceed in any branch of his profeſſion, whoever may be his employer, or whatever his ſituation. Not ſo with the Sculptor: in the department of Art, the *occaſion*, the *ſubject*, the *perſonal feeling*, *ambition*, and even *enthuſiaſm* of the Artiſt, together with the means he may poſſeſs of forming a correct judgment on the particular ſubject before him, muſt all be taken into the account, as eſſential to the production of a ſuperior and appropriate ſpecimen of Art.

Let it then be acknowledged, that the Artiſt of Italy may produce an Apollo, a Venus, or a Hercules, equal, or, if you pleaſe, ſuperior to any Britiſh

tiſh Artiſt, if he do ſo, it is becauſe the Apollo Belvidere, the Venus de Medici, and the Farneſian Hercules, have impreſſed his mind with peculiar force; and, by the admiration with which he has been accuſtomed to contemplate them, he has caught a portion of that fire which animated the original Maſter; and therefore we juſtly ſay, no one is ſo likely to rival his work.

Not that profeſſional fire or ambition are identified with genius and ability; but it is contended that they are eſſential to the diſtinguiſhing perfection of thoſe qualities.

If this ground of argument be juſt, I muſt moſt ſtrenuouſly contend, that the Italian Artiſt, however great his ability, or correct his claſſical taſte, or exalted his genius, can never produce an adequate teſtimony to a PITT.

The ſtatue of this eminent Stateſman, which ſhould exhibit at once the dignity of his demeanour, the mighty power of his eloquence, the ſerenity of conſcious greatneſs, and a ſublime magnanimity of ſoul, can only be the work of an Engliſhman; a fellow-countryman; an Artiſt who has perſonally felt the bleſſings reſulting from ſuch tranſcendant talents; and who with patriotic pride has gloried in the character he commemorates; and who, during his life-time, had duly contemplated and appreciated the qualities which he is to tranſmit, through the medium of his work, to the admiration of poſterity.

If it be ſuggeſted that the argument is too diffuſe, that theſe various items cannot be blended and expreſſed in a ſingle ſtatue; I reply by an immediate appeal to that moſt admirable ſtatue (Sir Iſaac Newton) which already graces the ſame Univerſity, and which compels us to acknowledge, that it gives not only the perſon, the exterior of the Philoſopher repreſented, but pourtrays a mind comprehending qualities not leſs numerous or brilliant than thoſe which ſhould be ſeen in a ſtatue of PITT.

Here it will not be irrelevant to remark, that this ſtatue, and all the celebrated works of its meritorious author, are, though poſſeſſing innumerable beauties, of a deſign of ſtyle and execution totally diſtinct from the ſhackled votaries and copyiſts of antique art. The ſound judgment and diſcriminating feeling of a Roubiliac impoſed on him the duty, the imperious duty, of tranſmitting to future ages a faithful tranſcript of his original; and I am emboldened to aſſert, that no one but an Artiſt actuated by a correſponding impulſe ſhould have the honour of commemorating our late lamented Premier. The Tunic, the Toga, and the Sandals, may give a claſſical and elegant figure with the face of a Pitt; but will not exhibit this memorable character as the Britiſh Stateſman, Senator, and Orator, either planning the ſecurity and glory of his country, or contending for her deareſt privileges. Such, and only ſuch, muſt be the ſtatue in queſtion.

Roubiliac, being a Frenchman, is a circumſtance which may ſeem rather to militate againſt, than to be in favour of, my argument in behalf of a native artiſt; I am therefore induced to remark, that the purſuits and diſcoveries of Sir Iſaac Newton were of a nature equally intereſting to men of ſcience of every nation; and that Roubiliac had lived ſo long in this country, as to become an almoſt Engliſhman: he alſo executed his work in the land where his original had lived and flouriſhed. None of theſe advantages could apply to the *Italian Artiſt*, in reference to the ſtatue of Mr. Pitt.

Many inſtances might be produced to prove, that there have exiſted in this country Artiſts fully adequate to the execution of ſuch a work as that now propoſed; and the ſtatue of the late Earl of Chatham may be named as having a very near application to the ſubject before us.

It is hoped, Sir, that there ſtill exiſts an Artiſt in England, who is capable of commemorating with equal ſucceſs the illuſtrious Chatham's equally illuſtrious Son.

I beg leave, in concluſion, to ſuggeſt that, from among the moſt able Sculptors, *he* ought to be ſelected who was the *greateſt admirer* of Mr. Pitt, and who has conſequently taken moſt delight in contemplating the various traits of character by which he was ſo peculiarly diſtinguiſhed, and who would, therefore, concentrate and exhibit more of the original in his repreſentation than any other Artiſt. A PATRIOT.

Mr. URBAN, *April* 7.

AS I was lately peruſing the excellent and amuſing Memoirs of Sir William Jones, I was much ſtruck with a paſſage in one of his letters to the

the present Lord Spencer, which exhibits a quotation from Tamerlane's History, said to be written by himself, wherein that great Conqueror of Asia confesses, that he governed men by four great arts,—bribing, dividing, amusing, and keeping them in suspense. Refer this rule of policy to the modern Tamerlane, who has seated himself on the antient throne of French Monarchs; and there will appear a great coincidence between the two, and a demonstration, that the arts of ambitious and aspiring men to obtain and secure their power have in different ages been the same. During the first career of Buonaparte in Italy, not open force only in the field, but private engines also, were employed in secretly *bribing* his opponents; and by these means undermining Austrians and Italians, which seduced many officers from their duty and allegiance to their Sovereign. The maxim of *Divide et impera*, no man better understood or practised than the crafty Corsican; this has brought one State after another into his power, and served to lay the greater part of Europe prostrate at his feet. By sowing sedition among the people, and fomenting jealousies between rival states, he has prevented them from uniting against their common enemy; and, when weakened by these arts, he has devoured them one after another. Look at the conduct of Buonaparte in the last unfortunate struggle on the Continent; and it will be found, that at one time by *amusing* a formidable power, and keeping it in *suspense*; at another by alarming, he has prevented Prussia from joining the Coalition against him. Thus, from blindness to their own interest, and servile fear among several powers in Europe on the one hand, and consummate boldness and and artifice on the other, has this Monster grown to such a pitch of power, as now to have nearly all Europe in his grasp, and to be preparing his toils to inclose, if possible, the remainder. Seeing he has baffled the attempts of different powers on the Continent to circumscribe his ambition, let us offer up our prayers to the Almighty, who has raised him up as an instrument of vengeance to scourge a guilty world, that He may, as of old with the haughty Assyrian, vouchsafe to bring this tyranny to a conclusion, and consign the rod itself to destruction. Let us humbly hope, that as He hath hitherto done, God will still continue his protection to this Island; will let our eyes be opened to see the errors and delusions into which other Nations have fallen; and inspire us with union to act against our insidious foe. Though our situation be dangerous, yet let us not despair; if we use our united efforts, we may baffle his attempts. Let men of all parties join together in the defence of their country, and, under Providence, our efforts may be crowned with success! Yours, &c. REPTONENSIS.

Mr. URBAN, *Chatham, Feb.* 1.

DR. FERRIAR, in his Illustrations of Sterne's Writings, has produced several instances of his imitations and plagiarisms from several authors; particularly the Romance of Rabelais, Burton's Anatomy of Melancholy, and Bishop Hall's Contemplations. These Illustrations * at that time excited the attention of the Literati; as they, in some degree, altered the opinion of the public, with respect to Sterne's absolute originality in style and sentiment.

In the following comparison, I think, it will appear, that Sterne, when he wrote his Sermon on Conscience, published in his Tristram Shandy, had in his eye Dean Swift's Discourse on the same subject.

Swift had said, that many people set up two false principles in the place of Conscience. "The first of these principles is what the world usually calls *moral honesty*. There are some people who appear very indifferent as to Religion, and yet have the repute of being just and fair in their dealings; and these are generally known by the character of good moral men. But now, if you look into the grounds and the motives of such a man's actions, you shall find them to be no other than his own ease and interest."

Sterne.—"There being nothing more common than to see a man, who had no sense at all of Religion, and indeed has so much honesty as to pretend to none, who would take it as the bitterest affront, should you hint a suspicion of his moral character.—Though one is unwilling even to suspect the appearance of so amiable a virtue as *moral honesty*; yet, were we to look into the grounds of it, it will be found to rest upon no other motive

* Published in 1798.

than

than either his intereſt, his pride, his eaſe *."

Swift.—" For example; you truſt a moral man with your money in the way of trade; you truſt another with your cauſe at law; and, perhaps, they both deal juſtly with you. Why? Not from any regard they have for juſtice, but becauſe their fortune depends upon their credit; and a ſtain of public diſhoneſty muſt be to their diſadvantage."

Sterne.—" I will illuſtrate this by an example. I know the banker I deal with, or the phyſician I uſually call in, to be neither of them men of Religion; notwithſtanding this, I put my fortune into the hands of the one—I truſt my life to the honeſt ſkill of the other. Why? I believe there is no probability that either of them will employ the power I put into their hands to my diſadvantage. I know their ſucceſs in life depends upon the fairneſs of their characters."

Here it is evident that Sterne imitated Swift in his Illuſtrations, but varied the profeſſions; the latter uſing for his examples the tradeſman and lawyer, the former the banker and phyſician. And it is very probable that he introduced the laſt for the purpoſe of diſplaying that humour which is peculiar to his compoſitions, even thoſe of a ſerious nature. This Sermon on Conſcience is ſuppoſed to be read by Corporal Trim to Mr. Shandy, his brother, and Dr. Slop. During the recitation the Doctor falls aſleep; but, waking at the ſound of the word "Phyſician," he ſays, "*there was no need to call in any Phyſician in this caſe.*"

The other falſe principle mentioned by Swift, is *honour*. To this alſo Sterne adverts.

Sterne has not only ſometimes borrowed the ideas, and, in ſeveral inſtances, the phraſeology of other authors; but he has alſo done the ſame with reſpect to himſelf; as may be ſeen by the following compariſons.

In the Sermon on Conſcience, already alluded to, he thus apoſtrophizes on the intolerant ſpirit of the Church of Rome. "Go with me for a moment into the priſons of the Inquiſition. Hark! what a piteous groan! See the melancholy wretch who uttered it, juſt brought forth to undergo the anguiſh of a mock trial! Conſider the nature of the poſture in which he lies ſtretched—what exquiſite tortures he endures by it! Good God! ſee how he keeps his weary ſoul hanging upon his trembling lips, willing to take its leave, but not ſuffered to depart."

In his Sermon on the Shortneſs and Troubles of Human Life, he deſcribes, in a ſimilar manner, the cruel tyranny of the Romiſh Church.—" Examine the Inquiſition; hear the melancholy notes ſounded in every cell. Conſider the anguiſh of mock trials, and the exquiſite tortures conſequent thereupon, mercileſſly inflicted upon the unfortunate, where the racked and weary ſoul has often wiſhed to take its leave, but cruelly not ſuffered to depart."

Sterne. (Sermon on Conſcience.) "When David ſurprized Saul ſleeping in the cave, and cut off the ſkirt of his robe, we read, his heart ſmote him for what he had done—but with the matter of Uriah, where a faithful and gallant ſervant whom he ought to have loved and honoured fell to make way for his luſt, where conſcience had ſo much greater reaſon to take the alarm, his heart ſmote him not. A whole year had almoſt paſſed from the firſt commiſſion of the crime, to the time Nathan was ſent to reprove him; and we read not once of the leaſt ſorrow or compunction of heart which he teſtified, during all that time, for what he had done."

Sterne. (Sermon on Self-Knowledge.) "When David ſurprized Saul in the cave, and cut off the ſkirt of his robe, we read, his heart ſmote him for what he had done—ſtrange, it ſmote him not in this matter of Uriah, where it had ſo much ſtronger reaſon to take the alarm! A whole year had almoſt paſſed from the firſt commiſſion of this injuſtice to the time the Prophet was ſent to reprove him; and we read not once of any remorſe or compunction of heart for what he had done." And further on is an expreſſion ſimilar to one quoted in the former extract,—"that he ſhould one day murder a faithful and valiant ſervant, whom he ought, in juſtice, to have loved and honoured."

Sterne. (Sermon, Deſcription of the World.) "Is not the doctrine of mortification inſulted by the ſame luxury of entertainments at our tables? Is not

* I have not copied the whole as it ſtands in the original, but only the ſentences where there is a reſemblance; becauſe Sterne had uſed ſome amplification.

not the ſame order of diverſions perpetually returning, and ſcarce any thing elſe thought of? Does not the ſame levity in dreſs, as well as diſcourſe, ſhew itſelf in perſons of all ages?"

Sterne.—Sermon preached on 30th January. "Is not there the ſame luxury and epicuriſm of entertainments at our tables? Do we not purſue with eagerneſs the ſame giddy round of trifling diverſions? Is not the infection diffuſed amongſt people of all ranks and ages?"

Though in the laſt compariſon the expreſſions are not exactly ſimilar, yet it ſerves to prove the habitude of the mind to fall into the ſame train of thinking on a like ſubject. And in thoſe extracts, where the phraſeology is almoſt literally the ſame, it is not, I preſume, to be inferred that Sterne copied from a former Sermon what he afterwards wrote in a later; perhaps he might not at the time have even recollected the paſſages. The coincidence may be rather attributed to a previous impreſſion, which, being excited by the ſame ideas occurring to the mind of the writer, though at a later period, and on a different occaſion, inſenſibly led him to cloath them in the ſame dreſs. Yours, &c. B.

An Expedition againſt the Moluccas, *by the Squadron of* Admiral Rainier, *in* 1795.

(*Continued from p.* 306.)

THE China fleet having touched at Prince of Wales's Iſland in their way to Bengal, we were diſpatched to convoy it. During our return from this ſervice, we deſcried one morning a ſmall veſſel*, rigged like a Malay Prow, but with little above water except the maſts. We ſteered towards her, and ſent a boat to examine, but found no one on board, and thence concluded that the Malays had eſcaped in their boat, when the Prow ſtruck (as we ſuppoſed) upon ſome rocks which were near. The water was ſo high in the hold, that our men could not diſcover the lading, and therefore found only ſome culinary articles, and a ſwivel gun, which were put into the boat: juſt as they were about to depart with theſe, a faint noiſe was heard in the cabin, which was nearly under water; and it proved to be a poor cat dripping with wet, and reduced almoſt to a ſkeleton: this foundling was brought on board, and made amends for our trouble, by deſtroying a greedy colony of rats and mice who had long laid waſte the ſhip. As we were apprehenſive that the Admiral had ſailed from Prince of Wales's Iſland, we left the prow to its fate, which was probably ſoon decided by the tempeſtuous weather which enſued.

The Admiral had (as we conjectured) ſailed, leaving orders that we ſhould follow him immediately; in conſequence of which we proceeded to Malacca, where the Centurion of 50 guns waited to accompany us in purſuit of the ſquadron. This antient Dutch ſettlement had been lately taken by the Engliſh; here we procured great plenty of that delicious fruit called the Mangoſtein; it has a tough bitter rind like the Pomegranate, the inſide is divided into ſeven chambers, containing a white pulp of a moſt delicious flavour. They have here a ſingular mode of fiſhing with a little rattle, compoſed of three pieces of ſtick fixed in form of a triangle, the lower one being looſely put through ſome hard bits of cocoa-nut ſhell, with which they make a rattling noiſe at the ſurface of the water, to make the fiſh deſcend to their baits.

From Malacca we haſtened with the Centurion to rejoin the Admiral, and were fortunate enough to overtake him next day, when our little ſhip, owing to ſome accidental alteration in the trim, ſailed with ſuch unuſual velocity, that we outran the whole ſquadron with merely the topſails, though they were under a crowd of ſail: in a day or two this extraordinary aptneſs was deſtroyed by the removal of a few water caſks, and in vain we tried every method to recover it. There are ſome ſcientific principles in the mode of trimming ſhips of war for laſt ſailing, not ſufficiently attended to.

We now entered the great Eaſtern Archipelago, inhabited by a half-civilized people called Malays, diſtinguiſhed by their elevated cheek bones and tawny complexions; but ſtill more by their gloomy revengeful tempers, and their cuſtom of wearing poiſoned daggers, which are too often produced on trivial occaſions.

It is conjectured that many of theſe iſlands have ariſen from the gradual accumulation

* Which ſhall be engraved in a future Plate.

cumulation of ſand and coral thrown up from the Pacific Ocean, and afterwards augmented and fortified by the dung of birds and the decay of vegetables, caſt on ſhore by the waves; they are remarkably irregular and mountainous; and the bottom of the ſea reſembles them, being in ſome parts too ſhallow for a boat, and at the diſtance of a few fathoms loſt in immeaſurable depth; this cauſes an aſtoniſhing rapidity and uncertain direction of the currents, which much embarraſſes the navigation of theſe ſeas. We paſſed South of the great Iſland of Borneo; and, being near Celebes, we captured from the Dutch an armed brig called the Haerlem. At a little ſtation occupied by that nation on the Iſland of Bouro, we contrived to procure a few buffaloes, which are eaten in the Eaſt in the room of beef; for the ſquadron was very ſickly, many were dying; and we were happy at length to find ourſelves among the Moluccas. Our firſt deſign was the attack of Amboyna, where we arrived at the beginning of February 1796; but, as ſoon as the Britiſh force entered the harbour, it capitulated, and we took poſſeſſion in the name of the Prince of Orange. While this was tranſacting, a large brig was ſeen hovering off the harbour's mouth, and we were ſent out to reconnoitre, but when we approached ſhe ſtruck the Dutch flag, and ſurrendered to us. This brig was on the point of entering the harbour with a reinforcement of troops for the enemies' defence, from Batavia, where they had notice of our intentions. We ſpeedily removed moſt of our priſoners into the Swift; but, as their numbers greatly exceeded ours, moſt of us remained under arms till next morning, when we returned with the prize to Amboyna. Our crew was at this time ſo much reduced, that we prevailed on ſeveral Malays, who were among theſe priſoners, to enter into the Britiſh ſervice.

Amboyna is the chief of a cluſter of iſlands of ſmall extent, a few miles South of Ceram; the others are Aruka, Saparua, Nichilou, and Manilla, on each of which are one or more ſmall forts, better calculated to keep Malays in awe, than to reſiſt any European force. Theſe iſlands contain lofty mountains, whoſe intermediate ſpaces are in general rather narrow chaſms than vallies; and they are covered with thick woods, except where ſo ſteep or ſo much expoſed to prevailing winds as to interrupt the progreſs of vegetation, in which places they diſplay a dreary brown appearance, interſperſed with a few ſolitary ſhrubs.

The woods near Fort Victoria are in great meaſure felled, and the brows of the mountains ſpangled with the tombs of Chineſe traders, who often in the vigour of life erect theſe ſad receptacles for their remains. A Chineſe merchant at Prince of Wales's Iſland ſhewed me his coffin, hewn out of an entire piece of timber, and with philoſophic indifference removed its lid, and deſcribed the manner in which his body would be depoſited.

Amboyna is almoſt divided by a deep bay, which forms a commodious harbour, and terminates at a narrow iſthmus called Bagwalla Paſs, over which the natives often convey canoes to the outer ſhore of the Iſland; near it a ſtream of excellent water pours into the harbour over a rock, eaſily approached by boats at high tide.

The garriſon of Amboyna, at the time of our arrival, was reduced by ſickneſs. The guns of Fort Victoria were in bad order, and their carriages decayed, yet the Fort ſeems well calculated to withſtand a ſiege: it is built of ſtone, and flanked by five baſtions; there are two gates and a covered way, which extends alſo along the ſea face: the gate towards the harbour is defended by two outworks, mounting heavy guns; and a wharf extends from it about 100 yards, ſupported by piles driven into the harbour, at the extremity of which a ſhip may diſcharge her cargo. The Fort is ſurrounded on the land ſide by a wet ditch; its right is connected with a ſmall river by paliſades, and was afterwards by order of the Admiral ſtrengthened by a temporary battery: the works are in ſome meaſure overlooked by a hill behind them, which the Dutch neglected to fortify; little addition, however, to its natural ſtrength would effectually prevent an enemy from profiting by this circumſtance. Some batteries defend the mouth of the harbour, one of which is admirably concealed in the trees. The inſide of the Fort contains the Government Houſe, a handſome building ornamented with pillars; alſo the houſes of the officers and the barracks, and ſeveral magazines and ſtores, none exceeding the height of one ſtory.

On

On the ſide next to the ſea we found a long ſtore-houſe, containing a vaſt quantity of ſpices. Oppoſite to the Government Houſe is the parade, which occupies the centre of the Fort. The Chineſe reſide on the left of the Fort, and the native Malays on the right, from whence the Dutch reſidences extend as far as the commencement of the mountains. The Malays in the town and its vicinity were under a Dutch Fiſcal or Judge; thoſe at a diſtance were governed by their reſpective Rajas, who are the Native Chiefs. Many of theſe viſited the Admiral, and on theſe occaſions were curiouſly clad in habits of black cloth which they had obtained from the Dutch, made up in the faſhion of antient days. They wear no clothing but a looſe linen dreſs, except on ſpecial occaſions; theſe, therefore, have probably deſcended from father to ſon, preſerved with the greateſt care. Thus attired, their knock-knees and uncouth manners made their appearance extremely ridiculous and amuſing. The features of the natives are not ſo harſh and unpleaſing as thoſe of the Malays in other parts; ſtill more may be ſaid for the women. During our reſidence the ſociety of the place was much enlivened by the good humour and condeſcenſion of Admiral Ranier. Here were no European females, the Dutch having married the daughters of native chiefs, whoſe complexions were thoſe of our Engliſh gypſies; but many of them had beautiful features and ſparkling eyes: we were ſometimes tempted to ſmile at their awkwardneſs, but on the other hand they were free from that ridiculous affectation which is more odious than the extreme of unpoliſhed manners. When permitted to accompany their jealous huſbands and ſuſpicious fathers, they added much to the gaiety of our evening amuſements, which conſiſted of dances and ſuppers given by the Admiral and the principal military officers: their dreſſes diſplayed an elegant ſimplicity, they wore little muſlin jackets and white petticoats; their heads were ſurrounded by chaplets of fragrant flowers like white roſes, their hair being collected into a knot on the crown of the head. They were attended by female ſlaves carrying ſmall ornamented boxes of Betel-nut, which they uſed by ſpreading over one of the Betel leaves a white paſte called Cheeam, and folding the nut within it, then putting it into their mouths and chewing it till the ſaliva became red, which was ſpit into pans placed about the room for that purpoſe; it was the uſual ceremony to take the box from the ſlave, and prepare one of theſe *quids* for the lady with whom you danced. The uſe of this nut is ſaid to preſerve the teeth, though after a while it is apt to tinge them with red; however, their cuſtom ſeems full as reaſonable as our uſe of ſnuff and tobacco.

As they ſpoke the Malay language, we were at ſome pains to acquire the common phraſes for the ſake of converſing with them. This language is celebrated for the ſweetneſs of its ſounds; ſo few and ſimple are their modes of expreſſion, that we were ſoon able to underſtand them with eaſe. It happened that the Admiral's chief clerk, at the end of ſome months, fell ſo deſperately in love with a young Malay, daughter of the Superintendant of Saparua, that after betraying for a time the uſual ſymptoms of this malady, he one morning diſburthened himſelf of his woeful ſtory to the Admiral, begging earneſtly to remain on the Iſland with the object of his affections; but the Admiral's heart did not beat in ſympathy with this love-lorn tale, and the enamoured ſcribe was doomed to linger on-board the Suffolk; he would have correſponded with his miſtreſs, but, alas! ſhe could not write. At length a ſcheme was deviſed, and the lovers privately embarked in a ſmall tranſport which had attended the expedition, and was about to return. Here again they failed; for, the plan being ſuſpected, the tranſport was ſearched, and ſo ſailed without them. Their perſeverance, however, in the end overcame every obſtacle, and this conſtant couple were *ſpliced* as the ſailors have it, or (according to the lubber's phraſe) united in the bands of Hymen. The ceremonies of a Malay wedding are (like many other ceremonies of ſemi-barbarous nations) diſtinguiſhed by their indecency. I was not a gueſt upon this occaſion, or ſhould have witneſſed a very curious ſcene, much too indecorous to be deſcribed.

The canoes of the Natives are long and very narrow, hewn out of ſolid timber, but raiſed by an additional plank on each ſide, and ſtrengthened with croſs pieces ſerving as ſeats; they are preſerved from the riſk of being upſet by a large ſquare frame, called

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by sailors an outrigger, extending horizontally from each side of the boat to preserve its balance in the water, and made of the buoyant branches of the Sago tree: they are not calculated to contain more than three, two paddling, and the third with a much broader paddle steering and assisting occasionally his companions. At night numbers of these canoes are ranged along the shores of the harbour fastened to heavy stones, which serve them as anchors; and provided with torches, which illuminate the surrounding water: this is the manner in which the natives catch fish, for the glare of the torches is found to decoy them to the baits.

Their huts are built chiefly with the soft branches of the Sago tree pegged together with a harder wood; the convex side of one branch placed perpendicularly is fixed to the concave side of the next, and so on till they form a compact wall, then the whole is firmly united by horizontal pieces of Bamboo. The roofs of these huts are thatched with the leaves of the same tree.

In Amboyna there still may be seen the remains of the dungeon in which the English were confined in 1622, whose cruel massacre cast such infamy on the Dutch: this place is opposite to the Stadthouse; it is about 30 feet square, the stone walls very thick, but now in most places above four or five feet in height. Upon these ruins the Admiral erected a gibbet to punish a few Malays who had destroyed some of the Dutch prisoners of war, so that our generous protection to the enemy was exerted on the very spot where in cold blood they formerly murdered our countrymen.

(To be continued.)

Mr. Urban, *May* 2.

I DO not remember any where to have seen the following subject touched upon: and as I am inclined to think a due consideration of it might be the means of benefiting society at large, I shall beg your insertion of a few remarks.

Passing through one of the narrowest streets in London some days since, a board caught my attention with this inscription, "*Young Lady's* (the sign of the genitive case instead of the plural s') *genteely educated.*" How much more becoming would have been the exposition of the poor abilities of these people in the simple words, "Girls taught to read and work." Self-consequence is, perhaps, a weed of quicker growth than any other by which the generous principles of the human heart are choaked, and it is of the most fatal tendency. There can scarcely a doubt arise, that at least two thirds of the common class of females of this country are brought to prostitution by the false notions they imbibe at these seminaries; which, by placing them in their own opinions on a level with persons of the highest education, unfit them for the wives of working men. It is very justly said, "a little learning is a dangerous thing:" and it strongly appears to me, that the smattering of learning these people receive is a source of wretchedness to themselves, and renders them a pest to society. From the earliest age that a girl can enter these schools she is taught to call her companions *misses*; before she has well got through the English alphabet, she is to begin *French*; and very shortly she pants to be *the finest-dressed young lady at the Governess's annual ball!* How much more to the credit of the matrons of these seminaries would it be, to appoint an annual meeting of the girls, the daughters of Taylors, Chandlers'-shop-keepers, Haberdashers, &c. &c. dressed in garments becoming their humble rank in life, to receive a reward for any works of industry, which would procure them the countenance instead of the contempt of their superiors! M.

Mr. Urban, *April* 10.

IN turning over the pages of Nicolson and Burn's History of Westmoreland and Cumberland, I find the following particulars of the Ponsonby family, which seem to have escaped the notice of our Genealogists. Vol. II article *Ponsonby*. "Ponsonby, the habitation of Ponson, was so denominated from a family of that name of antient time, which family afterwards took name from the place De Ponsonby, of which family and name there are several yet remaining.

There was one Ponson in the reign of King Stephen and Henry I. His son, John Fitz Ponson, was fined in Henry the Second's time, because he wanted pledges. Alexander, son of Richard Ponsonby, lived about the

time

time of Edward II.; and William in the reign of Edward III; and Robert in the reign of Richard II.

Yours, &c. BIOGRAPHICUS.

Mr. URBAN, *May* .

THE following letter from James Grange, Esq. to Dr. William Hawes, the benevolent treasurer of the Royal Humane Society, I am of opinion, you will think worth preserving in your faithful record of memorable events. EUGENIO.

"DEAR SIR, *March* 24, 1806.

"His Imperial Majesty the Emperor Alexander, in one of his journeys through Poland, solely by his own perseverance and personal exertion, restored to life a peasant of that country, who had been drowned a considerable time. This very interesting occurrence came to my knowledge during my late stay at St Petersburg, and took place between Kovna and Wilna (in Lithuania) on the banks of the little river Wilia, whence the last-mentioned town derives its name.

"The Emperor, from some cause or other immaterial to the present subject, had considerably *devanced* his attendants; and, being led by the winding of the road within a short distance of the above-mentioned river, and perceiving several persons assembled near the edge of the water, out of which they appeared to be dragging something, he instantly alighted, and, on approaching the spot, found it to be the body of a man apparently lifeless. Prompted by humanity alone, and without any other assistance than that of the ignorant boors around him, to whom he was no otherwise known than that his uniform indicated an officer of rank, he had him conveyed to, and laid on the side of a bank, and immediately proceeded with his own hands to assist in taking off the wet cloaths of the apparent corpse, and to rub his temples, wrists, &c.; which his Imperial Majesty continued for a considerable time, using every other means, though destitute of every medical assistance, that appeared at the moment most likely to restore animation; but all without effect. In the midst of this occupation, the Emperor was joined by the gentlemen of his suite, among whom were the Prince Wolkonsky and Count Liewen (two Russian noblemen) and Dr. Weilly, his Majesty's head surgeon, an English gentleman, whose professional abilities are so well known (at least on the Continent), that they need no comment; which latter always travels with, and indeed never quits His Majesty at any time. Their exertions were immediately added to those of the Emperor; and on the Doctor's attempting to bleed the patient, His Majesty held and rubbed his arm, and gave every other assistance in his power. However, that and all other means they could devise proved equally ineffectual; so much so, that, after above three hours' fruitless attempts to recover him, the Doctor declared, to the extreme chagrin of the Emperor, who was by this time become very anxious about it, to be his opinion, that life was quite gone, and that it was useless proceeding any farther. Fatigued as he was with such continued exertion, the Emperor could not rest satisfied, without entreating Dr. Weilly to persevere, and to make a fresh attempt to bleed him. The Doctor, though (as he has declared to me himself, and from whose own mouth I have these particulars) he had not the slightest hope of being more successful in this than in former ones, proceeded nevertheless to obey the positive injunction of his Imperial Majesty; when the whole of them (the Noblemen, &c.) making a last effort in rubbing, &c. the Emperor had, at length, the inexpressible satisfaction of seeing the blood make its appearance, accompanied by a slight groan. The emotions of his Imperial Majesty on this occasion, the Doctor informed me, are not to be described, and, in the plenitude of his joy, he exclaimed, in French,—'Good God! this is the 'brightest day of my life!'—and the tears, which instantaneously sprang into his eyes, indicated that these words came from the heart.

"It is useless to say, my dear Sir, that their exertions were, as you may suppose, redoubled, and finally crowned with complete success; but I must not forget to add (as, in justice to his Imperial Majesty, no trait, however trifling, ought to be omitted, which reflects such honour on his feelings as a man), that, on Dr. Weilly's looking about for something to stop the blood with, and tie up his arm, the Emperor, without any hesitation, instantly took out his handkerchief, tore it in pieces, and with his own hands bound the poor fellow's arm with it (whose gratitude

gratitude and astonishment, when informed to whom he was indebted for his life, you may easily conceive;) and remained with him till he saw him quite recovered, and conveyed to a place where proper care would be taken of him; besides ordering him a considerable present of money, and having since otherwise provided for him and his family.

"The accompanying snuff-box*, on which this interesting event is faithfully though roughly delineated (the poor inhabitants of that part of Poland being no great artists), was sketched at a neighbouring town, for the purpose of commemorating his restoration; and is one of four presented, on the occasion, to the principal actors in it, namely, his Imperial Majesty and the three gentlemen above mentioned, who are (though not very correctly, it is true) represented on it.

"Knowing my attachment to every thing in the least connected with that truly amiable and good Prince or his actions, Dr. Weilly was kind enough, at my request, to present me with it; and though I would not part with it on any other account, I think it cannot be better disposed of, than by taking the liberty of offering it to you, Sir, to the end that so striking an example of humanity, perseverance, and philanthropy, in so exalted a character, may not be entirely lost to the world, and to posterity. Requesting you to excuse the hasty, imperfect way in which I have endeavoured to narrate this very affecting transaction (to which I feel myself totally incompetent to do adequate justice), allow me to assure you, Sir, of the sentiments of respect and esteem with which I beg leave to subscribe myself, dear Sir, yours most faithfully, JAMES GRANGE."

* Now in the possession of Dr. Hawes. EDIT.

Mr. URBAN, *Acton, May* 7.

I NOT only coincide in opinion in a great measure with Anglicus, p. 327; but am also one of those who have taken some pains to make publicly known my opinions respecting the alarming *scarcity* which prevails every day, more and more, *of public places of worship of the Established Church*, in the overgrown districts round the Metropolis. The different Sectaries, but more particularly the Methodists, are daily adding numbers to their Society, by their alluring inducements and modes and method of persuasion; and, if proper and effectual measures be not speedily adopted, the majority at least of this immense Capital will become Dissenters from the Established Church. I particularly dislike *Subscription* Chapels. It is permitting an indecorous distinction and favour, and also an emolument to individuals highly improper, and impolitic. *Free* Chapels, as recommended, do not go far enough; it would be at best but a half measure. *Parishes* and *Parish Churches* ought to be created and built, in proportion to the number of new inhabitants; and every reasonable and judicious accommodation and inducement afforded to the Parishioners in those Churches. I could descant much on the subject, which must be so obvious to most of your readers, that I will only add, the worthy, pious, and venerable Metropolitan, Lord Sidmouth, and other distinguished Characters, have publicly expressed their opinions similar to those of

Yours, P. R.

*** In p. 370, misprinted 378, (art. Germany,) *Rocca di Calabro* (Rock of Calabria), should have been "*Bocca di Cattaro* (Mouth of the Cattaro.)

Mr. URBAN, *Staffordshire, May* 8.

IT is a generally-accepted notion in this Country, that a person must be possessed of a *Freehold* Estate of the yearly value of 100*l.* to qualify him to kill game. The words of the statute, I am told, are *an Estate of Inheritance*; by which, I apprehend, a *Copyhold* Estate, or part Freehold and part Copyhold, is a qualification. This I should be very glad if any of your Correspondents would explain. But I have another question, perhaps, more difficult of explanation. I am the proprietor of an estate of about 70*l.* a year, and am *lay impropriator* of Corn Tithes of about 60*l.* a year more. Is this a qualification? If the above remark is true, it depends, I apprehend, whether the Tithe can be deemed an Estate of Inheritance or not. Any of your Correspondents, conversant in these things, will oblige me by an answer.

A STAFFORDSHIRE FARMER.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 15.

A CLERGYMAN of the Church of England, who wishes to discharge

charge the duties of his ſanction conſcientiouſly and ſafely, requeſts to propoſe the following query to ſome of his brethren, who are learned in our Eccleſiaſtical Laws. The importance of the queſtion will ſufficiently apologize for his requeſting a ſpeedy inſertion.

Query. If a Clergyman ſhould be deſired to attend one of his parithioners on his ſick-bed, and in extreme danger, and who is under a ſentence of excommunication for defamation, or for any other offence which may have ſubjected him to that grievous penalty, may the Clergyman viſit him, pray with him, give him the holy ſacrament, and, if he ſhould die, read the funeral ſervice at his burial, ſhould he have profeſſed repentance?

There ſeems to be ſome difference in the Rubric preceding the burial office, and the 68th canon.

If the following extract from Biſhop Jeremy Taylor's Rule of Holy Dying, ſect. iv. chap. v. parag. 7, of the 19th edit. p. 211, a Divine and Caſuiſt of deſervedly high reputation, might be taken for his guide, much of the Queriſt's difficulty would be removed, though that part which reſpects the burial would remain; unleſs it may be preſumed, that though the ſentence of excommunication be not formally, yet that it is virtually done away, by proceeding as the Biſhop adviſes, ſo that the excommunicated perſon may have Chriſtian burial.

"If a penitent be bound by the poſitive cenſures of the Church, he is to be reconciled upon thoſe conditions which the Laws of the Church tie him to, in caſe he can perform them; if he cannot, he can no longer be prejudiced by the cenſure of the Church, which had no relation, but to the people, with whom the dying man is no longer to converſe. For whatever relates to God, is to be tranſacted in ſpiritual ways, by contrition and internal graces; and the mercy of the Church is ſuch, as to give him her peace and bleſſing, upon his undertaking to obey her injunctions, if he ſhall be able; which injunctions, if they be declared by public ſentence, the miniſter hath nothing to do in the affairs, but to remind him of his obligation, and reconcile him—that is, give him the holy ſacrament."

The venerable and learned Biſhop's advice ſeems to be founded on the practice of the Apoſtle Paul; ſee his directions in the caſe of the inceſtuous perſon, 1 Cor. v. and 2 Cor. ii.

The Queriſt certainly would without heſitation viſit a ſick man in ſuch circumſtances, and pray with him—he ſhould alſo act conſiſtently with his own feelings, by following the advice of the worthy Biſhop to its fulleſt extent; might he do ſo ſafely, and without cenſure, and afterwards read the burial office at his funeral.

CLERICUS DEVONIENSIS.

MR. URBAN, *March* 31.

THE celebrated French Chemiſt, Bouillon Lagrange, has lately recommended, as an effectual cure for agues and fevers, the gizzards of white fowls, which he has been in the habit of uſing for upwards of forty years; and out of 1000 caſes, eight-tenths have ſucceeded. The gizzards are dried and pulverized as follows: firſt clear away the gravel they contain, and ſlightly waſh them; then put them on a ſtring and hang them in the ſun or near the fire to dry, after which they muſt be reduced to powder, ſifted, and kept in a bottle cloſely corked. The doſe is a drachm for adults, and from half a drachm to a ſcruple for children, mixed in half a glaſs of wine; and, in caſes of ague, ſwallowed half an hour before the fit comes on. The doſe thrice repeated generally cures. It is the gizzards of fowls and turkies only, and not thoſe of ducks or pigeons. Yours, &c. J. R.

MR. URBAN, *April* 11.

ON few ſubjects has a greater diverſity of opinion prevailed, than upon the intereſting one reſpecting the population of the City of Dublin, which, upon the looſe *data* that exiſted whereon to form an opinion of its extent, has been repreſented to render the capital of Ireland the fifth City in the world. The ſubject, however, has juſt been ſatisfactorily illuſtrated, and put to reſt, through the publication of an eſſay by the Rev. James Whiteſaw, M.R.I.A. "being the reſult of an actual ſurvey taken in 1798, with great care and preciſion, and arranged in a manner entirely new."

The author of this intereſting work ſtates, that, being ſtruck with the contrariety of opinions which prevailed, and anxious to aſcertain the truth, he availed himſelf of the favourable opportunity offered by the unhappy ſituation of that City, at the commencement of the late rebellion (when each houſe-

holder

holder was required by the Lord Mayor, to affix to his outer door, a list of the inmates within) to begin, with the sanction of Government, but at his own expence and toil, an accurate *census* of the inhabitants of the City of Dublin.

"In order," says the writer, "effectually to obviate this difficulty, my assistants and I, undeterred by the dread of infectious diseases, undismayed by the degrees of filth, stench, and darkness, inconceivable by those who have not experienced them, explored, in the burning months of the Summer of 1798, every room of these wretched habitations, from the cellar to the garret, and on the spot ascertained their population. In this business I expected opposition, but experienced none. So universal at this period was the dread of being suspected of disaffection, and so powerful was the Secretary's seal and signature, that every person seemed anxious to assist; and, when this terror gradually subsided, a rumour circulated, that I was employed by Government, to take an account of the poor inhabitants, preparatory to the adoption of some system for the relief of their necessities, which produced a similar effect from a far more pleasing motive.

"Two or more of my assistants frequently surveyed the same street in succession, without any communication with each other; and, if any material variation occurred, I investigated it myself on the spot. Hence it happens, that, in the poorer parts of the City (where confusion and error were most likely to arise) there are few streets that have not been twice, and some even three times surveyed.

"The materials thus collected, with the incessant toil of at least 10 hours each day, during five successive months, were next to be arranged. The plan I have adopted, I trust is such, that the work may be considered as a correct and faithful picture of the actual state of Dublin, in the year 1798; and may at any future period be compared as such, with its then existing state, in order to discover at a single glance, the changes, whether for better or worse, which have taken place in the lapse of time. For this purpose not only the position of every house is given, with the population, and the proprietor's name and occupation, but its elevation or number of stories, whether it is modern-built or old, and its state of repair, &c."

The total population of Dublin, according to this work, may be estimated at 182,370.

But, to ascertain the population of the Irish Capital, Mr. Whitelaw says, was but a part of the object he wished to obtain by the survey he made in 1798: to remedy the exaggeration of national vanity, delighting in an overgrown capital (and which all travellers have admitted has rendered the amount of the population of most of the Cities in Europe, and the remote parts of the world, very extravagant and contradictory), he acted on a principle, from which he hoped to deduce some *data* that would assist him in forming calculations affecting other cities. F. G.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 14.

IT is most conscientiously to be wished that the practitioners in Physick were legally required to prescribe in pure and plain English, so as to render themselves perfectly intelligible, instead of couching their prescriptions in scraps of Latin and in mystic characters; by which salutary means, too many serious and injurious errors and mistakes in the composition of prescribed medicines might be obviated, proceeding, from the misapprehension of Apothecaries, and the ignorance and inattention of their Apprentices, &c. A PHILANTHROPIST.

Mr. URBAN, *Kingston, April* 22.

DOES it not appear strange, when so long a time has elapsed since man has become an inhabitant of this globe, that he should not yet have discovered the true and proper use of his Eyes? I find in Mr. Boyle an instance of a man who could see in the dark! It has generally been a received opinion, that we cannot see in what is called *the dark*; now, perhaps, some of your Correspondents may be able to inform me whether one can see in the dark, or whether there is no such thing as darkness; and that that which goes under this denomination may not be only a defect in the visual organ of those who cannot discover light.

The instance I met with follows.—A gentleman confined in a dungeon began, in a few days, to discover light; it daily increased, so that he could distinguish his bed, and other large objects: at length he plainly saw rats running about, and picking up his crumbs. Yours, &c. H. STANHOPE.

P. S. I think a Wimbledon Correspondent of yours may be able to *throw a little light* on this *dark subject*.

Mr.

Portrait of CHRISTOPHER COLLINS, 1484.

From an original Picture, on Oak, in the Poſſeſſion of George Collins Esq. of Ham, co. Devon.

Mr. URBAN, *Portſmouth, March* 31.

I SEND you a deſcription of a very old picture in the poſſeſſion of George Collins, Eſquire, of Ham, co. Devon, upon which I ſhould be much obliged to any of your Correſpondents if they would throw ſome light; for, though in ſome reſpects it certainly ſpeaks for itſelf, there are peculiar circumſtances about it which require elucidation. *(See Plate II.)*

It is an oil painting, on oak pannel, and the ſize three feet eight by two feet ſeven inches. It repreſents the front of an old caſtle, occupying the entire breadth and nearly the whole length of the picture, under the arched gateway of which is a half-length portrait, nearly as large as life, clad in armour, with his helmet on; who is, as appears by an inſcription, the Conſtable of Queenborough Caſtle. Behind this principal figure appear the heads of two fools, one on each ſide, grinning, with ſcarlet caps and aſſes ears. A maſſy chain croſſes the gateway before the portrait, and the portcullis is down. Immediately over the archway are two grated windows belonging to one apartment; at one of which appears a female cloathed in black, with a ſmall crown on her head; her neck and boſom are bare, on which hangs a croſs from a necklace of beads. She ſeems to be at confeſſion or in converſation with a prieſt, who appears at the other window, clad in grey or brown, with a hood, tonſure, &c. Divided by theſe windows appears the following inſcription: CHRISTOPHERVS COLLINS CONSTABVLARIVS CASTRI DE QUEENBOVRG 20 AVG. ANNO+ 2° RICH. 3. +.

On the battlements are a great number of armed men, in attitudes of conſiderable animation; moſt of them have ſpears, but ſome are furniſhed with matchlocks. Among them a trumpeter, richly dreſſed, is ſounding his inſtrument, which is gilt, and from which hangs a ſcarlet banner with the arms of Collins, Vert, a Griffin ſegreant Or.

From one of the towers of the caſtle are thruſt out three ſpears, each with a human head fixed on it, and which ſeem to be thoſe of foreigners.

The battlements are alſo furniſhed with eleven pieces of cannon.

The execution of this picture is extremely good; and, though time and want of care have occaſioned ſome injury, yet the hand of a maſter is evident, and I think it very likely to be painted by Hans Holbein.

There can be no doubt but it relates to ſome event connected with the Hiſtory of Queenborough Caſtle, Kent, and bearing the date mentioned in the inſcription; and this is what I ſhould be very thankful to any of your Correſpondents to bring to light, as it has hitherto eſcaped my enquiry. Yours, &c. G. C.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 8.

OBSERVING in your laſt, p. 320, the Letter of D. H. on a paſſage in Debrett's Peerage, vol. II. p. 693, under the title of "Loftus, Marquis of Ely, and Baron Loftus of Long Loftus, in Yorkſhire;" the paſſage alluded to is, by an error of the preſs, tranſpoſed, and ſhould have ſtood thus;—"Edward Loftus, Eſq. of Sunkinehead, in Yorkſhire, whoſe ſon Adam Loftus, the firſt of the family in Ireland, was made primate of Ireland by Queen Elizabeth, and afterwards archbiſhop of Dublin, and lord high chancellor of Ireland, &c." This miſtake is amended in a new edition of the work, now in the preſs, including all the recent additions which have been made to the Peerages of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

Whatever concerns the memory of the ever-to-be-lamented Viſcount Nelſon, cannot be indifferent to your numerous readers; and I truſt, therefore, I ſhall ſtand excuſed in tranſmitting the following extract from the above Peerage, vol. I. p. 229.

"When the King of the Two Sicilies conferred the additional title of Duke of Bronté upon this gallant Admiral, as a reward for the protection his fleet afforded to his dominions, he, perhaps, was not aware of its appropriate meaning: it is the Greek word for *Thunder*; the name of the Cyclops who is repreſented in poetic fable as forging the thunder of Jupiter was *Brontes*; his reſidence was of courſe at *Ætna*, in the Iſland of Sicily."

The following letter from the heroic Lord Nelſon, being appropriate to the ſubject, is annexed:

"SIR, *Victory, at Sea, Oct.* 12, 1804.

"I am favoured with your letter of Auguſt 22. Your obſervation in regard to the Dukedom of Bronté, in Sicily, I take

I take to be perfectly juſt; and I cannot, therefore, have any objection to your making what uſe of it you think proper. I will not fail to ſend the Gazette * to Rome by the firſt opportunity; and, deſiring you will believe me thankful for your kind wiſhes, I remain your obedient humble ſervant,

(Signed) NELSON AND BRONTE.

Mr. J. Debrett."

Mr. URBAN, *May* 10.

BISHOP Jeremy Taylor, who has been properly called the *Homer of Divinity*, is always peculiarly happy in noting thoſe characters of old times, whoſe examples ought to operate as terrors, or as encouragements, on ſucceeding generations. In one of his admirable diſcourſes, ſpeaking of *Tyrants*, he has the following obſervations on APOLLODORUS, which, in every particular, apply ſo remarkably to the deteſtable Corſican, of uſurping and murdering notoriety, that I truſt you will favour them with a re-publication. Yours, &c. LENTON.

APOLLODORUS was a Traitor and a Tyrant, and the world wondered to ſee ſo bad a man have ſo good a fortune; but knew not that he nouriſhed ſcorpions in his breaſt, and that his liver and his heart were eaten up with ſpectres and images of death; his thoughts were full of interruptions, his dreams of alluſions, his fancy was abuſed with real troubles and phantaſtic images; imagining that he ſaw the Scythians flaying him alive, his daughters like pillars of fire dancing round about a cauldron, in which himſelf was boiling; and that his heart accuſed itſelf to be the cauſe of all theſe evils. And although all Tyrants have not imaginative and phantaſtic conſciences, yet all Tyrants ſhall die, and come to judgment; and ſuch a man is not to be feared, nor at all to be envied: and in the mean time can he be ſaid to eſcape who hath an unquiet conſcience, who is already deſigned for Hell; he whom God hates, and the people curſe; and who hath an evil name, and againſt whom all good men pray, and many deſire to fight, and all wiſh him deſtroyed, and ſome contrive to do it? Is this man a bleſſed man? Is that man proſperous who hath ſtolen a rich robe, and is in fear to have his throat cut for it, and is fain to defend it with the greateſt difficulty and the greateſt danger? Does not he drink more ſweetly that takes his beverage in an earthen veſſel, than he that looks and ſearches into his golden chalices for fear of poiſon, and looks pale at every ſudden noiſe, and ſleeps in armour, and truſts nobody, and does not truſt God for his ſafety, but does greater wickedneſs only to eſcape awhile unpuniſhed for his former crimes? *Aura libitur venenum.* No man goes about to poiſon a poor man's pitcher, nor lays plots to forage his little garden, made for the hoſpital of two beehives, and the feaſting of a few Pythagorean herb-eaters. They that admire the happineſs of a proſperous and prevailing Tyrant, know not the felicities that dwell in innocent hearts, poor cottages, and ſmall fortunes."

Mr. URBAN, *May* 12.

THE following production of one of the oldeſt of your readers, now aged 85, circulated among a few friends at Bath, you will probably be pleaſed to have an opportunity of inſerting in your next number. PHILOTREUS.

No. I.

A Religious View of the preſent Criſis.

[From the Bath Chronicle.]

Lo! th' imperial Freebooter, long ſcowling aſtride [tim of Pride:
Frighted Europe, falls proſtrate, the vic-
Cruſh'd in ſcorn by the rabble that rear'd him. Let earth, [thy birth.
Ochlocraſia, renounce the foul ſtain of
Invocation to Truth.

THOUGH the turbulent aſpect of affairs on the Continent ſtill keeps in anxiety of ſuſpence the vaſt multitude of ſelf-raiſed counſellors of ſtate, with which our high-ſpirited Nation habitually abounds, the oldeſt of your correſpondents claims the liberty to arreſt their attention for a few minutes, to a ſubject, in compariſon of which all the grand concerns we regard as now at ſtake, the very agonizing throes of a world big with the fate of antient well-eſtabliſhed Governments convulſed and expiring, are of lighter weight in the ſight of God, than the viewleſs duſt of the balance. Thoſe who, aſſuming the name of Chriſtians, are at this time called upon to commemorate the Paſſion, Death, and Reſurrection

* The Gazette alluded to was the Calcutta Gazette Extraordinary of February 27, 1803, containing the ſpeech of Marquis Wellesley, in the New College, at Fort William in Bengal, on his Lordſhip's diſtributing the prize medals and honotary rewards to thoſe young gentlemen who had excelled in Oriental learning (ſee vol. LXXIV. pp. 581—584.); and was addreſſed to the very learned Society of the Propaganda Fide at Rome, who have enriched the learned world with many valuable Oriental works.

of

of the Saviour of mankind, profeſs their truſt in his power and will to ſave us from dangers infinitely more terrible than aught that can befall us in this life. We are aware it is not for the glad tidings of ſalvation that the ſhallow ſceptic, the ſlave of faſhion or ſenſual pleaſure, is wont to ſearch in a newſpaper: but, wiſhing reaſonably to exhibit a laſt effort in vindication of that good cauſe, I leave you to judge of the propriety of your ſubmitting ſuch ſentiments as the following to the notice of the ſons of diſſipation, at this time and place.

All *nature* (or the viſible diſplay of the Creator's works) being ever in conſonance with the Holy Scripture, has been properly ſtyled *God's unwritten word.* To every man endued with apprehenſion and reflection, they both variouſly declare his infinite perfections. This declaration they make, in ſundry modes and different degrees, to ſeveral intelligent minds. They both lead us to contemplate with awe his eſſential properties, his eternal and neceſſary exiſtence, his abſolute independence, and all-ſufficient plenitude of happineſs and glory; his omnipreſence, his unbounded power and wiſdom. Of theſe adorable attributes, it is but a confuſed idea that our cloſeſt contemplation of the wonders of the univerſe announces to human reaſon. Our Heavenly Father has directly ſanctioned, and forcibly impreſſed their reality upon the hearts of his faithful children upon earth. From the luminous truths of Revelation how has the arrogance of learned vanity detracted, by blending them with pretended doctrines utterly inexplicable to human apprehenſion! The word of God is in nothing more deciſive, than in forbidding us to meddle in what belongs not to mortal man. Speak out, ye lovers of darkneſs, or rather in ſilence liſten to the beloved diſciple of Chriſt, who preciſely points out whence it is that "*men hate the light—becauſe their deeds are evil.*"

To diſcredit theſe diſgracers of the true Religion, be it ever remembered, that the prime purport of the Goſpel, as delivered by our Divine Maſter to the ſimpleſt of humble mortals, was, to inſpire into hearts not perverted by pride, or any other ungodly paſſion, the peculiar endearments reſulting from the intimate relations which the Father of the univerſe bear to us his favoured creatures. It preſents God to the mind of the true believer, not only as our Creator, Supreme Lawgiver, Ruler, and Judge, but as our kind Protector, Preſerver, and conſtant Benefactor; the merciful Diſpoſer of all that is truly deſirable in our deſtiny, our Redeemer from ſin and miſery in this life, and the Exalter of our ſublimeſt hopes in a life to come. All true Chriſtians unanimouſly, and with one voice, profeſs their full perſuaſion of the clear ſanction our Saviour came to ſtamp eternally upon theſe prime articles of our faith.

The moſt important inquiry, how it has *happened*, or to ſpeak more properly, why the Almighty for good and wiſe purpoſes to us unknown has permitted, that from the perfect ſimplicity of our faith, its nominal profeſſors have been frequently deluded aſtray, ſhall be the ſubject of another letter.

Seymour-ſtreet, *March* 31. JOHN DUNCAN, D.D.

[No. II.]

IN a former letter were indicated the prime articles of faith, upon which an unqueſtioned ſanction of the Saviour of mankind has given an invariable ſtamp of eternity. It is not conceivable that from any of theſe a ſincere Chriſtian can ever be deluded aſtray. It has yet aſtoniſhingly happened, or, to ſpeak more properly, the Almighty (whoſe good and wiſe purpoſes no imaginary power of chance can contravene) has permitted, that many a vainglorious nominal profeſſor of Chriſtianity, ſwerving from the perfect ſimplicity of the example of a moſt meek and pacific Maſter, has ſought occaſion of ſtrife in what was beſt adapted to extinguiſh it for ever. Such are the obſtinate pretenſions to explain, with no ſure warrant from Scripture, the ineffable eſſence, or myſtical mode of exiſtence of the Deity, into which all the ſagacity of human intellect has neceſſarily failed to penetrate. Upon theſe, by Enthuſiaſm and Bigotry miſcalled their *tenets* (though phraſes manifeſtly without a meaning), obtruded on the ear, and enforcing the equivocal aſſent of their votaries, they lay the main ſtreſs of what they ſtyle the ſole *Evangelical Religion*, of which, after many a painful effort, they find it impoſſible, without ridiculous abſurdity, to aim at rendering them intelligibly to conſtitute a part.

Afflicted, when compelled to endure theſe vain diſputations, he that ſeeketh

to believe, "*as the truth is in Jeſus,*" will ſigh in ſecret, piteouſly abjuring their perverſe oppoſition to the conciliatory ſpirit of the goſpel of Chriſt. His pious hopes and wiſhes will devoutly center in the morally applied relations which the Deity bears to man, during a period feebly commencing here, hopefully progreſſive, and ſoon to be happily exchanged for an end'leſs exiſtence hereafter. Thus adoring, with a reverential awe, the Almighty Author, Sovereign, Legiſlator, Judge of the Univerſe, he is led to ſeek his ſupreme delight in looking up to God with an eye of faith, as his conſtant Benefactor, Redeemer, Sanctifier, Father, Friend. He in heart beholds Him perpetually diſplaying his beneficence, extended over all his works. But Reaſon, his moſt precious gift, ye, when unaſſiſted, weak, preſumptuous Reaſon, adventurouſly ſtretching beyond what either his unwritten or his written word were ever purpoſed by God to reveal to mortal man, ſorely diſappointed, rues the raſh, the deſperate attempt. It is juſtly decreed that learned pride ſhould, in plain common ſenſe, meet its merited rebuke "*out of the mouth of very babes and ſucklings.*"

In the plain word itſelf of the ever-bleſſed Redeemer we alone confide. The extravagance of ſuperſtition, the enormities of irreligion, are haſtening the overthrow of both. The apparently promiſcuous diſpenſation of good and evil, under the moral government of perfect wiſdom and goodneſs, is to the audacious Sceptic a topic of loud complaint. To him it exhibits nothing but confuſion. Anſwer him, ye theological, or philoſophical polemics. Which is the baſeſt babbler of the three? Do thou, O modeſt man of learning, and pious ſearcher after truth, remind the pretended ſage, how ſcanty is the eſtimate he can form of the commoneſt phænomenon he profeſſes to explain in his peculiar province, the material world: or mark the myſtical Divine; ſee him aſcend his roſtrum, hear him arraign, rejudge the judgments of the Moſt High. "*We have not ſo learned Chriſt*;" O bleſſed evangelical truth;—"*All his ways in both worlds are before thee.*" It will be thine, by the light of a high'er ſun, to behold the glorious iſſue of the divine inſcrutable decrees which "*prudens caliginoſâ nocte premit Deus.*" JOHN DUNCAN, D.D.

Seymour-ſtreet, Bath.

N. B. A farther diſcuſſion of the promiſcuous diſpenſation of good and evil, in the preſent ſtate of Europe, is reſerved for a ſubſequent letter. J. D.

MR. URBAN, *May* 12.

THE circumſtance of corporal puniſhment at our two Univerſities, p. 320, has been elucidated in your vol. XLIX. pp. 395, 493, 596; and again, in vol. LII. p. 18, by the late ingenious *Dan Bowle*. The ſubject has alſo been candidly inveſtigated by Mr. Todd, in his Memoirs of Milton; where it appears that our immortal Bard, who at firſt had been placed under the care of Mr. Chappel, "was afterwards, though it ſeemed againſt the rules of the College, tranſferred to the tuition of Mr. *Tovell, who died parſon of Lutterworth.*" This article (which reſts on the authority of Aubrey's MSS.) leads me to enquire among your learned readers for ſome particulars of this *ſecond* Tutor; and, that I may give *ſome* information whilſt aſking for *more*, I ſhall ſtate what I have been able to collect.

Nathanael *Tovey* (for that was the real name) was ſon of —— Tovey, chaplain to John Lord Harrington of Exton; whom he aſſiſted in the tuition of the Lady Elizabeth, daughter of King James I. till her marriage with Frederick Count Palatine of the Rhine, and in 1613 attended her to that country. Lord Harrington died that year in Germany, of an illneſs caught on his return. Mr. Tovey was after this event (if not before) maſter of the Free School at Coventry; and his ſon Nathanael was at a very early period of his life taken under the patronage of Lucy Counteſs of Bedford, the only daughter of Lord Harrington, who afterwards, on the death of her brother, became poſſeſſed of a very ample fortune. Under the auſpices of this noble Patroneſs, he was entered at Chriſt-College, Cambridge; where he had the honour of being tutor to MILTON; and (after having taken the degree of B. D.) was preſented to the rectory of Lutterworth by King Charles I.; and, for his ſteady adherence to that benevolent but ill-fated Monarch, was, in or before 1647, ejected from his rectory. I am unable to ſtate the preciſe period either of his induction or ejection, the Regiſters of Lutterworth previous to 1658 being unfortunately loſt; and Walker only mentions the name (but calls him "Nath. Torey, D.D.

D. D. rector of Lutterworth") without any date.—From this period there is a chasm in his history till June 1654, when we find him, through the friendship of John Manners Earl of Rutland, presented to the vicarage of Aylston near Leicester, where the Registers (still in being) bear proofs of his Orthodoxy and Loyalty. But he did not long enjoy this minor living; being seized in 1658 with a violent fever, which terminated his existence early in September of that year; leaving one daughter Elizabeth, the wife of George Vincent, of Shepey.

The greater part of this information is derived from his epitaph in the church of Aylston; which, however, having been inscribed on a fleaky stone, is now too imperfect to be distinctly decyphered. Perhaps some of your readers may have the goodness to supply the deficiencies of this brief memoir, from the parochial registers of Coventry, or the records of Christ-College. His degrees were previous to the dates in the printed list of the Cambridge Graduates; and I have not been able to trace him in the MSS. either of Mr. Baker or Mr. Cole in the British Museum.

Yours, &c. J. N.

Mr. URBAN, *Newcastle, May* 18.

AMONGST the most important discoveries of the last century, and of all these unquestionably the most beneficial to mankind, is that of the prophylactic powers of *Vaccination*. Next to this, Sir, I think we may fairly rank the invention of the *Life Boat*. By it, hundreds of our brave seamen (and who must at this time be regarded as the most valuable part of the community) have been rescued from the merciless waves, and restored to the bosom of their friends and to their country. But, whilst (making these reflections) my heart exults to behold Philanthropy, Science, and Genius so happily combined, and their united efforts crowned with such complete success, I feel a pang in the thought, that the worthy though obscure individual, who is actually the *Inventor* of the Life Boat, has been passed by unheeded and unrewarded. Mr. *Greathead*, the person who was employed to *build* the boat, has, indeed, been laving in Danaë's lap, receiving a golden shower of medals, rings, purses, &c.; but *Wm. Wouldhave*, whose model served as the archetype of the boat, and from which its most essential properties were transferred, has, from the want of a powerful or wealthy friend to bring him forward on the stage of life, and substantiate his claim to public gratitude, been unjustly deprived of the reward of his ineffimable invention.

As this is a matter well worth an inquiry into (several crowned heads even having deigned to express their obligation to the *supposed* inventor) I will, with your permission, lay before you a summary and impartial statement of its principal circumstances.

A committee of gentlemen at South Shields offered a premium for the best model of a Life-Boat: but two were produced on the day of competition, one by William Wouldhave, the other by Mr. Greathead: the former of these was made on the flaunching plan, and rendered buoyant by cork, and was found on being thrown in among the breakers, *incapable of being either sunk or overset*. In the latter there was nothing particular, excepting the *curved keel*; which, unhappily, however, would not prevent it turning bottom upward, and continuing in that position. These models, it appears, remained for some time before the Committee, till two ingenious and scientific members of it, Messrs. Fairles and Rockwood, formed a plan of the intended boat *in clay*, from the two models, and gave it to Mr. Greathead (who is a boat-builder by business; Wouldhave is a painter) to copy from. Mr. Greathead recommended as an additional improvement, that it be built with a *curved keel*, the only part of the invention to which he has a shadow of claim, and which has been *proved* to be of infinitely less value than the other peculiarities of structure of the boat. Such, Sir, is the origin of the Life-Boat, which in the town of Shields was for a long time known by the appellation of "Wouldhave's cork boat." When Mr. Greathead, in order to obtain a parliamentary reward, applied to the Committee for a certificate of his being the inventor, it was flatly refused him: at length three of the Committee, out of five, framed *a kind of a certificate*, purporting that he was the inventor of the *curved keel*, and was selected to *build* the first boat.

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The unfortunate Wouldhave, ſtung with a ſenſe of the injuſtice done to him, imprudently made uſe of ſome haſty and intemperate expreſſions in remonſtrating with the gentlemen, which they found it difficult to forgive, and which it is thought operated materially to his injury. Mr. Greathead, however, perſevered, and has obtained a multitude of rewards, whilſt the meritorious and induſtrious Wouldhave is compelled to ſit in ſilent mortification, and ſee his rival claimant bedecked with honours, to which, in juſtice, himſelf alone is entitled.

I have preſumed, Mr. Urban, to trouble you with theſe obſervations in behalf of a much-injured man, in hopes that, through the medium of your widely-circulated Miſcellany, a greater publicity may be given to this affair, and the name of *Wouldhave* may be recorded as one of the greateſt benefactors of mankind. A well-written pamphlet on this ſubject has been lately put into my hands, intituled, "An Enquiry into the Invention of the Life Boat, by W. A. Hailes," in which I have the ſatisfaction to find the author agrees with me in every circumſtance of moment. W. N. C.

Henry the Seventh's Chapel, Westminster.

Architectural Proceedings.

(*Continued from Vol.* LXXIV. *p.* 740.)

I FIND the ſilly idea is once more afloat, of *caſing* the fronts of this Chapel with ſome of the *new* cements, and of applying to Parliament in aid of this purpoſe. This cement idea may be ſaid to be of a fatal tendency, and would, if put in practice, annihilate the original parts of this ſplendid fabrick; for, while they remain before us as Time has left them, we ſee the hands of the great Founder, and the wondrous Architect. I again aver, from ſeveral minute inveſtigations, that there are no veſtiges left of the upper finiſhings of the building; therefore all attempts at that part of the buſineſs, if ever ſet on foot, which ſtrict Propriety forbid! muſt be rendered abortive.

And now I ſee (my eyes diverted from beholding the South ſide of this Chapel) on the right, thoſe incorrect coarſe gigantic turrets, mounting over the roofs of the houſes adjoining the great Hall, which are juſt conſtructed, by way of an Eaſt front, to the once all-perfect, delicate, and elegant Chapel of St. Stephen! And muſt ſuch ſort of reſtorations come as proofs neceſſary to guide the deſtiny of Henry's Chapel? Propriety, again forbid! If any attention takes place on this pile, let it be directed to make good the mullions and tracery of thoſe windows that are battered and otherwiſe mutilated. A prodigious ſum, it is ſaid, is required for this work only; which work in reality (if my information is correct) is not intended to be *exactly* conformable to the originals, but to undergo material *improvement*.

To ſpeak of theſe cements. Unfortunate was the hour that firſt gave their uncertain mixtures birth; and doubly unfortunate the hour, when it was firſt adviſed to become a ſuccedaneum for ſtone, whereby a ready and *cheap* material was obtained, to patch and plaiſter-up the decayed and ſmaller parts of our antient ſtructures. Bold, nay preſumptuous is that man, who with unbluſhing countenance maintains that any one of theſe new cements will endure for ages! yet ſuch there are, and who have not worked in proof, perchance, for more than four or five years paſt, with their *everlaſting* compoſition.

My accuſtomed aſperity againſt any advice to diſfigure this Chapel is ſo much above all other conſiderations, I had nearly paſſed noticing, that the Reverend the Dean and Chapter are going on with their praiſe-worthy work, of bringing this building to view as much as poſſible, by the demolition of ſurrounding modern houſes, and carrying round their iron railing, ſo as to ſecure the walls from wanton ſpoilation. Calling on Propriety once more. Why, for the ſake of not encroaching on the pavement of the ſtreet a few inches, in order to keep the rail line, cut as many diviſions into the centre buttreſs of the Eaſt front? So much I hold the ſafety of the baſement walls to be the firſt and prime regard, that I cannot but obſerve, the ſmalleſt particle taken away in this manner is an unwiſe proceeding.

Yours, &c. J. C.

Mr. Urban, *May* 12.

THE Hampton Court Conference, noticed in vol. LXXV. p. 944, from the fourth number of the Churchman's Remembrancer, has been repreſented differently by the friends of the Church and the Puritans: but the latter

latter have not ſtated it fairly. The account given of it by Rapin, vol. IX. p. 248, is, "that this conference had no great effect upon the Puritans, and all the fruit the King reaped by it was the letting them ſee how much they were miſtaken in depending on his protection." They were very ſoon perſecuted, and ſuch proceeding abetted in the King's firſt ſpeech to his Parliament. In our opinion, little is to be learnt from this firſt conference about religion, in which the King took a principal part, without leaving any thing for the Biſhop but to flatter him, and to the Nonconformiſts but to ſtart objections and diſcontents. In this firſt attempt to conciliate and convert the temper, there was no appearance of the reaſoning of later ages. The controverſy was in its infancy, and ſo were the arguments on both ſides. The Church of England has ſurvived its trials to ſee the Schiſmatics of every denomination miſerably divided among themſelves. The liberal Diſſenters led the way to Unitarianiſm; the mild and peaceful Quaker has turned Inquiſitor of his own brethren; and while Chriſt's pretended Vicar has degraded himſelf to be the tool of the Corſican Uſurper, his followers waver in their opinion of his infallibility and ſupremacy. Theſe diviſions are better dawnings of purer faith and hope, than all the efforts of Churchmen and Schiſmatics, which are now exerted to prop the Eſtabliſhment, and keep alive Hereſy. Yours, &c. Q.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 15.

PERMIT me by your means to ſuggeſt to your brethren of the Corporation of the City, and the Hoſpitals of Bridewell and Bethlem, to pay due attention to thoſe matchleſs ſpecimens of Statuary by a Britiſh Artiſt, placed before the latter Hoſpital, that no "brainleſs brazen brother" may inadvertently offer them an injury, before they are removed to a ſtation of ſafety: I truſt in front of the building intended to ſucceed the preſent, in another place.

Yours, &c. P. P.

Mr. URBAN, *Birmingham, Feb.* 5.

I WOULD ſubmit to the conſideration of Inveſtigator, who, in p. 16, aſks for an explanation of "*the cuſtom called ſhot-corn*," whether it may not be the antient Cyfurceat, a tribute or payment made to the Church, uſually in corn, which might thence be called *ſcot* (or vulgarly *ſhot*) *corn*.

The preciſe *quantity* of corn, or other articles, paid as Church-ſcot, is, I believe, at this time unknown; but it would doubtleſs vary with the fertility of the land, and ſtate of cultivation, in different parts of the kingdom. *Scot* and *Shot* ſeem to be ſynonymous: *ſcot-free* and *ſhot-free* being indifferently uſed to expreſs *free of expence or obligation*.

"Pay the ſhot" is alſo a common provincial phraſe for "diſcharge the reckoning;" though the Suſſex topers, as a Southern friend informs me, ſometimes ſay "pay Lord John," which may poſſibly be a corruption of "*l'Argent*," and deſerve notice as a curious remain of our Norman ſubjugation.

Yours, &c. WILLIAM HAMPER.

Mr. URBAN, *Aleſbury, May* 13.

MR. Barry died in the Catholic communion. His friend Bononi paid him every attention, and he had a much better proviſion and attendance than he could have had in his own houſe: thus kindly did Providence interpoſe for him. His mind had latterly been deeply impreſſed with ſeriouſneſs. He had derived conſiderable benefit from a treatiſe of Fenelon, "on Forgiveneſs of our Brother's Offences." He was attended by two clergymen of his perſuaſion, beſides Dr. Milner, who, happening to be in town, kindly called on his old friend. Knowing his indignation at paſt tranſactions, they took, it ſeems, great pains with him before they proceeded to adminiſter the ſacraments according to the rites of their Church; and, indeed, one of them had gone to his lodgings to procure the neceſſary implements for that of penance, and on his return found him dead. This ſcrupulous attention to their duty is a leſſon, and an edifying leſſon, to all Proteſtant Divines, and made me bluſh for my own defects when I heard the relation.

The following anecdote is an undeniable proof of his honeſty. When ſome compliments were paid him as the writer of the account of *Mortimer* in the ſecond volume of Pilkington's Dictionary, he immediately diſowned it; though, he ſaid, he did not know who was the author, and then gave it a very handſome commendation; which the Author will ever gratefully feel; and, after ſuch a deciſion, is proud

to

to acknowledge it; as well as to subscribe himself, your constant reader,

JOHN HARRIS.

*** The article was originally inserted in a periodical publication. The *two fine paragraphs added* are by another hand.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 13.

I HAVE ever supposed two distinct Nobilities, one of Merit and Virtue, the other of Blood and Descent; so much has been written for the latter, that it appears unnecessary to trouble you with more remarks. St. Chrysostom speaks thus sublimely on that of Virtue: "Ille clarus, ille sublimis, ille nobilis, ille tunc integram suam nobilitatem putet, si dedignetur servire vitiis & ab iis superari;" and Marius, in Sallust, protests, "That never would he be brought to acknowledge any other Nobility than courage and patriotism; and, that nature being common to all, every man of spirit was to be counted noble.

So likewise the Latin Poet:

"Nam genus et proavos et quæ non fecimus ipsi,
"Vix ea nostra voco." [fecimus ipsi,

And the Poet Euripides adds, "That the vicious man is a scoundrel, were he better born than Jupiter himself."

To descend to later times, the learned Father Du Bosque has this passage. "There are three kinds of Nobility; divine, secular, and moral; divine, as to the origin of the soul; the secular is founded on the genealogy of dignified ancestors; the moral consists in the virtues which we must cultivate to be in any rank of esteem: the divine depends on the power of God, the secular in the fortuitousness of birth, the moral on the freedom of the mind. An attentive consideration of the dignity of the first will abate the value we put on the second, and incite us to most exalted proficiency in the third."

I was led to make these quotations in consequence of the desire expressed by a Correspondent, p 355, to ascertain what author fixes Nobility at sixteen quarterings. You have answered the Query by referring to a French writer; but I have in vain endeavoured to find a passage in any English Herald, from Bossewell and Legh to Clark and Edmondson, that establishes such a law in this country. Guillim, the acknowledged standard of heraldic rules, does not authorize it; and it cannot be found even in the numberless conceits composing the "Armilogia" and "Sphere of Gentry" of Morgan. I conclude then that no such custom has ever prevailed here, and that Nobility in England is only attached to the dignity of the Peerage. The following extracts from a scarce book, (Baron Von Lowhen's "Analysis of Nobility," London, 8vo. 1754,) will not, perhaps, prove unacceptable. "Possibly never was a better claim to Nobility from ancestors, than that of John Mary Visconti, at Milan, who, on his representation to be admitted into the College of Nobles, after specifying his descent in thirty degrees, alledged of his family, "Quod in eâ & sanctitas regum fit, qui plurimum inter homines pollent, & ceremoniæ deorum, quorum in potestate ipse sunt reges." P. 151.

"Of all Germany the point of derived Nobility is no where carried to a greater height than in Munster, where to be reputed noble and be entitled to the privileges of that rank, sixteen quarters are to be proved from the public records of the Nobility. In the Duchy of Cleves a proof of eight quarters gains admission among the States; the proof is made "by the oath of two nobles of the body of the States, that the eight quarters, offered in support of the claim, appear to be of the antient knighthood, without bastardy or other blot; and that they will, at any time hereafter, when required, take the same oath." P. 155.

NATH. ORWADE, D. D.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 14.

PERMIT me to call the attention of your readers to Mr. Whitaker's* very excellent Institution, called the "Refuge for the Destitute," (formerly Asylum for Male and Female Outcasts,) which now puts on an appearance of more consequence than heretofore; it being expected that, *very soon*, premises will be taken for the reception of those unfortunate persons who are discharged from prisons without means of getting employment. This Institution is not confined to the relief of those persons only, but is to relieve others who are destitute. There can scarcely be conceived a more humane and useful undertaking than this; and very little doubt can remain but that, when once the good effects are perceived, very large funds will be raised, for very large it will require. A Guinea *per*

* Son of the late Serjeant Whitaker.

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annum conſtitutes a Governor for one year, and Ten Guineas for life. Here, it is to be hoped, the wretched of both ſexes may find an aſylum which, at preſent, is not to be found in this City. Great care and circumſpection is abſolutely neceſſary in the management of a concern of this nature, no doubt; or that which is undertaken for the beſt of purpoſes, may turn to miſchief. That the publick will give ſuch aſſiſtance as each one's circumſtances will admit of, is the moſt ſincere wiſh of

A SUBSCRIBER.

PURSUITS OF ARCHITECTURAL INNOVATION, N° XCVII.

YORK *continued* (1790).

IN St. Martin's church is a very curious piece of antient needlework, covering the pulpit. Conſidering the nature of the embelliſhments on it, I conceive it once to have been a cope, but cut up, and accommodated, by re-ſewing the parts together, to its preſent purpoſe. The ground crimſon velvet, ſtudded with ſilver ſtars; on each ſide, compartments, with columns ſupporting arches, entablatures, &c. wherein are Saints and Martyrs. In the centre is a large compartment in ſhape of a ſhield, filled with correſponding architecture to the work on the ſides; in the midſt of which is ſeated the figure of God holding up our Saviour on the Croſs. On the breaſt of the Deity is the dove. In order to ſecure the head of the Deity from injury, there was ſewed thereon an embоſſed ſun. This object I had taken off, in order to diſcover the ſaid head, which, until my inveſtigation, had not within memory been ever noticed. It is almoſt needleſs to ſay, I got the ſun re-ſewed in its ſtation once more. This cloth is in good preſervation, and the heads, particularly that of the Deity, exquiſite performances. In one of the windows is a painting of St. George in the armour of Edward III's time.—A window in Allhallows church ſhews a fine painting of a biſhop. The angels ſupporting the open timber-worked roof of this church, are playing on various muſical inſtruments, as a crewth, dulcimer, cittern, regalls, &c.—St. Ellen's church in its Weſt front is rather remarkable; the centre part giving the width of the nave, riſes in projecting pilaſters to the height of the top of the Weſt window, when arches ſpring from them with ſide pedimented grounds; the whole crowned by a pleaſing octangular turret filled with niches, &c. To ſome old buildings in the precincts of the Cathedral is a rich doorway; over the point of the architrave, a niche with a biſhop ſeated. Buttreſſes ſucceed the columns, ſupporting the architrave to the arch. Over this deſign is a projecting horizontal canopy, upheld by ſmall figures. Within the Biſhop's priſon, near the Weſt end of the Cathedral, is a long narrow vault 32 feet by 9, called the Dungeon. At the entrance are two doors, each five inches thick; between them a ſpace of 11 inches, where, it is ſaid, priſoners were occaſionally preſſed, by way of puniſhment. Two narrow loop-holes with iron ſhutters light this place.

The CATHEDRAL.

The North view of this immenſe and magnificent pile appeared to claim the firſt attention of the Artiſt. In beholding the lines of the towers, chapter-houſe, tranſept, aiſles of the choir, nave, &c. uninterceptedly by near-raiſed hovels, as is the conſequence at the Weſt front, and that the eye can take in at one direct look, the Cathedral to the left, Cloſe-gate in the centre, and the ruins of the Biſhop's palace on the right: How diſtreſſing the conſideration, that at one period mighty walls ariſe under the guidance of more than princely munificence, while at another they are ſuffered to periſh, when neither inclination or ability puts forth a hand to ſave them from deſtruction. This is fully exemplified in the above ruins of the Palace; theſe remnants ſhew ſigns of much grandeur. The near approach to the Weſt front is ſhockingly impeded by vulgar erections of ſhops, victualing houſes, &c. I doubt, had theſe erections evinced any particulars claiming notice from their antiquity, if I had here been under the neceſſity of complaining of want of ſpace on this part of the Cathedral. To take the leaſt pleaſurable drawing of the Weſt front, with reſpect to perſpective truth, I was compelled to ſeat myſelf amidſt the dilapidated parts of the Biſhop's Palace; theſe objects forming a dark confuſed maſs for the fore-ground, while above them the upper lines of the Church appeared in airy ſplendour, lighted by the ſun's reſplendent rays.

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Being deſirous alſo to have a direct view of this front, from the baſe lines to the ſummit of the towers, I was conſtrained to make my ſketches from the different ſtories of the confronting hovels, for it is a thing impoſſible to command the whole height at one look. That ſuch an extraordinary, majeſtic, wonderfully high-embelliſhed deſign ſhould loſe, in a manner, half its charms for want of being ſeen in the moſt advantageous ſituation, is a circumſtance which, although it muſt not be accounted for, muſt be lamented, and deeply too. By the inſpirer of man's tranſcendent powers, his more than mortal art, let me be diffuſe in deſcription and in praiſe. The Weſt entrance in its double doorway is grand; cluſters of columns ſupporting architraves full of enrichments, they uniting with a pediment termination. The Weſt window contains every delightful turn that tracery in its moſt intricate forms can poſſibly beſtow. The receſſes with pediment finiſhings, the high and diminiſhing buttreſſes, the accumulation of rich windows, the perforated battlements, and each other accompaniment occupying every part, how admirable, how enchanting! It is a queſtion with me, if this front of majeſtic York is not the ſupreme head of all Architectural dominion within the land. The deſign, it may be judged, marks the ſtyle of the meridian of art in the reign of Edward III. In a frieze under the great Eaſt window is a ſeries of ſeventeen heads, of the beſt ſculpture, full of character and coſtume, with regard to the faſhion of the hair, beards, &c. The firſt head a king, and the laſt a biſhop. The intervening heads ſhew no particular perſonages. Obſerving that ſome modern alterations had been wrought on the South tranſept, I deferred at this time to make ſketches or notes of the vaſt line of elevation conſtituting the South ſide of the Cathedral.

The interior ſurpaſſes not only all deſcription, but all compariſon with other the like Epiſcopal felicities, in its prodigious dimenſions, juſt proportions, due embelliſhments, and all thoſe other requiſites conſtituting ſuch a fabrick. The ſublimity is farther heightened by that univerſal hue of painted glaſs ſo admirably diſplayed. Thus, every thing conſpiring to unlie the ſecret ſprings of ſympathy, we hail the memories of the firſt Founders in their burſt of heaven-conceived refulgence, and we hail the preſent Guardians for that aſſiduous care taken to protect and prolong ſuch glorious efforts of aſpiring art. Thus wrapt in the extacies of the ſcenes around, here let me bring before my readers the effuſions of a heart once breathed in the ſame place; though excited in ſome degree by other impreſſions.

In the year 1644, this City was beſieged by three armies, under three ſeparate commanders, Leſlie, Fairfax, and Cromwell. On this occaſion the Church was ſo thronged on Sundays, not leſs than a thouſand perſons attending, that, notwithſtanding the enemy, who lay near the Eaſtern part of the Church, ſhot their cannon with redoubled fury while the ſervice was celebrating, and the balls rebounded from pillar to pillar, it is affirmed, no one was ever hurt thereby. To ſhew the power of all-entrancing melody, and the divine efficacy of fervent adoration to the Moſt High, theſe impending dangers were entirely unheeded; for ſtill they ſung, and ſtill they prayed. The writer of this anecdote in his "Muſick's Monument" was preſent at the time; and, being a muſical profeſſor, it is believed he preſided at the organ, when he thus vented the enthuſiaſm of the moment:

"But when that vaſt concording unity of the whole congregated chorus thundering, even ſo as to make the very ground ſhake under us, Oh! the unutterable raviſhing ſoul's delight! in which I was ſo tranſported, and wrapt up into high contemplations, that there was no room left in my whole man, viz. body, ſoul, and ſpirit, for any thing below divine and heavenly raptures. Nor could there poſſibly be any thing compared, except the right apprehenſions or conceivings of that glorious and miraculous Choir recorded in the Scriptures, where the GLORY OF THE LORD CAME DOWN AMONG THEM."

Although, at the above awful period, muſick and holy ardour diſpelled all thought of dreadful war and worldly thrall, the inſpiration of the tuneful choir, the fervency of true devotion, ſtill prevails; thus uniting the ſweet effects of ſound with that of viſion. I paſſed through each aile, traced over each monumental relick, each decoration in ſcreens, ſtatues, baſſo-relievos, and other antient lore, until at length

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I prepared for ſketching thoſe objects connected with the purpoſe of my preſent ſurvey. Encouragement of the moſt flattering kind attended me to proſecute my taſk with ardour and content*.

In the galleries over the ſide ailes of the nave, are laid in promiſcuous ſort ſeveral intereſting ſtatues, and other choice ſculptures. It is to be regretted that theſe performances are not placed in ſome eligible ſituation, to attract notice, inſtead of being in this manner loſt, except to thoſe whoſe curioſity induces them to explore theſe upper regions of architectural grandeur. The ſculptures I ſketched were an armed knight, and a perſonage in robes, bearing on his hand a hawk. A large dragon alſo engaged my pencil. The Choir ſcreen, it may well be affirmed, is one of the nobleſt of the kind to be met with. In the centre, the grand arch-way to the porch, preparatory to the approach into the choir. This porch is finely groined. The arch-way of this ſcreen is embelliſhed with a profuſion of ſculptures. On each ſide of the arch-way are eight rich niches, wherein are ſtatues, the ſize of life, ſtanding on pedeſtals: an entablature of exuberant work finiſhes the deſign. Theſe ſtatues preſent a ſeries of our kings, from William I. to Henry V. at which period, it may be ſuppoſed, this ſplendid ſcreen was ſet up. The workmanſhip of the ſtatues is particularly fine, the attitudes well varied, the draperies and every coſtumic particular minutely made out, and no doubt faithful to the faſhion of each ſucceeding reign †. The countenances characteriſtic and ſtrongly marked, according well with the ruling paſſions peculiar to each monarch. If at any future hour a perverſe and unfortunate idea ſhould be entertained, from the conſideration that it is needful to *reſtore* certain mutilated parts of this ſcreen, by ſubmitting ſuch a buſineſs to uninformed hands, with regard to *our* antique, let them be Engliſhmen or Italians, it may be as well to item, for the ſatisfaction of preſent and future true Antiquaries, the preſent ſtate of the ſcreen itſelf, and of each ſeveral ſtatue.

The ſcreen ſhews thoſe kind of mutilations, which through a long train of years muſt neceſſarily happen to ſuch an object, yet not ſo obtruſive but they may paſs general notice; we ever conſidering that in what is left of a truly valuable piece of antiquity, the hand of the firſt artiſt is ſtill viſible, and of courſe it ſhould be held ſacred. State of the ſtatues: William I. Rays of the crown, and hands, gone; William II. perfect; Henry I. perfect, excepting the rays of the crown, one of them gone; Stephen, rays of the crown partly gone, half of the right foot gone; Henry II. part of the ſword gone; Richard I. part of the ſceptre and ſome of the rays of the crown gone; John, rays of the crown, right hand, and fingers of the left hand, gone; Henry III. rays of the crown, and parts of the ſceptre, gone; Edward I. rays of the crown, and hands, gone; Edward II rays of the crown, and right hand, gone; Edward III. hands gone; [agrees with his ſtatue in Weſtminſter-abbey;] Richard II. right hand gone; [agrees with his ſtatue and painting, Weſtminſter-abbey;] Henry IV. rays of the crown, and right hand, gone; Henry V. both hands gone. There follows a ſtatue [perfect] of James I. executed and introduced into the ſcreen in his life-time*.

Againſt the cluſters of columns dividing the arch-way entering into the Chapter-houſe, are moſt beautiful ſtatues of the Virgin and Child. The attitude of the Virgin delicate and charming, and the drapery chaſte and elegant. The damage this ſculpture has ſuſtained, from the ſavage hands (no doubt) of Iconoclaſts in the ſeventeenth century, is the loſs of the face and hand of the Virgin, and the head and lower part of the left arm of the child. —Interior of the Chapter-houſe: here architectural pride and epiſcopal ſplendour have fixed their ſeats; ah! could I ſay everlaſting ſeats. The plan, an octagon; windows fill every cant except the entrance one, which ſhews the interior of the double entrance: above it is the outer face of the avenue to the gallery under the windows ranging round the building. Above this face, the part is filled with mullion compartments, ſimilar to the work of the windows, containing paintings of kings and biſhops. At the angles between each window riſe cluſters of co-

* The celebrated Maſon was at this time Sub-dean.

† Taken, beyond diſpute, from habits preſerved in the Royal wardrobe. It is a faſt, Queen Elizabeth poſſeſſed a complete collection of theſe kind of robes, from the Conqueſt down to her day.

* Engraved in "Antient Sculpture," deſcribed by Dr. Milner.

lumns

lumns ſupporting the groins, which groins are connected with a circular dome. The ſpandrils of the groins and dome have paintings of figures and ornaments. The windows full of painted glaſs. The canopied ſeats on the ſeven ſides of the octagon are extremely grand; and, what is rather ſingular, within the thickneſſes of the canopies runs a gallery communicating with the eight ſides of the room as above-noticed.

The ſtatue of William of Hatfield, youngeſt ſon of Edward III. which lay at the Weſtern end of the nave, is now brought and placed within a rich receſs in the North aile of the Choir. The work is perfect, excepting the face and fingers of the hands. The dreſs ſuperb and curious. Shoes fully ornamented; the hoſe plain. The veſt rich, and at the waiſt a girdle, wrought in ſmall ornamented ſquares. The outer robe is faſtened with broaches, and jagged at the edges. Two good ſtatues lay on the pavement in this aile, of a knight armed, and a perſon in plain robes. There are likewiſe two wooden figures of knights pointed out in this aile, which, until of late, in conſequence of alterations on the exterior of the South tranſept, uſed to ſtrike the quarters of the clock over the entrance. Here is ſhewn at the ſame time a real compleate helmet. The monument of Archbiſhop Bowet is on a loſty and extenſive ſcale; buttreſſes with niches form the ſides, and over the arch are open-worked niches, &c. The next ſketches I ſet about were the moſt remarkable baſſo-relievos under the ſeats of the Choir; the dreſſes and armours temp. Edward III. A man ſeated. Two men in cloſe conference, accompanied with a jug and a bowl. A lady and a dignified perſon playing at cheſs. St. George on foot, encountering the dragon. A knight armed, on horſeback, in full charge, ſtooping at the ſame time to pick up a ring. A knight, unarmed, running a tilt. A ſecond St. George, on foot, ſlaying the dragon; a ſpirited carving. A religious inflicting puniſhment on a kneeling perſon. A female beating a man with a ladle; the man is drawing his ſword to revenge the *inſult*. A third St. George on horſeback, and the dragon. A fourth St. George, on foot, ſlaying the dragon. [Theſe four repreſentations of St. George are well diverſified, and valuable for the armour each exhibits.] A tumbler. In a chamber adjoining the veſtry is a curious lavatory, with arches, receſſes, &c.—Curioſities in the veſtry. A large ivory bugle-horn 2 feet 6 inches long, called Ingulphus's horn. The carvings on it are a lion, 3 griffins, an unicorn, and a dog. Silver crofier taken from a Catholic biſhop in the ſeventeenth century. Monumental finger-rings of Abp. Sewell, Abp. Beckinfield, and Abp. Bowet. As a mark of confidence, I was admitted into the Treaſury, [an unuſual indulgence to ſtrangers,] where is a fine-wrought cheſt, containing the hiſtory of St. George. In compartments at the ſides are St. John the Baptiſt, and St. Anne*.

The direct motive of this ſurvey being, as already hinted, confined to certain particulars, ſuch as have been enumerated; I ſhall make no other remarks at preſent than to obſerve, the ſcreens dividing off the Eaſtern ailes of the two tranſepts are juſtly to be eſteemed as filling with appropriate decorations thoſe ſituations; and, if ever the removal of them ſhould be thought *neceſſary*, it would leave a ſtrange vacuity, which no man of real taſte could approve or countenance. The mullions of the great tranſept and Eaſt windows in their conſtructions have ſomething peculiar to themſelves: the mullions in profile ſhew two and three uprights; and, while they give increaſing ſtrength to the work of the windows, they produce a wonderful diverſity of objects. In a front view, they appear to derive all their ſecurity and deſign from the uſual ſingle mullion, producing an effect at once of extreme lightneſs and delicacy. The high altar ſcreen is in every degree worthy of its ſituation, and of the edifice itſelf, which may be ſaid to eſpouſe and confirm in Architecture all that is "ſublime and beautiful."

AN ARCHITECT.

Mr. URBAN, *April* 9.

IT is to be lamented that Acts of Parliament wiſely made for the redreſs of grievances, ſhould be rendered uſeleſs by the impoſſibility of their being enforced by individuals; an inſtance of this occurs daily with reſpect to wheelbarrows, by which paſſengers are forced off the pavement, and even in-

* Engraved in "Antient Sculpture," deſcribed by Dr. Milner.

ſulted

ſulted by the barrow-women, or other drivers of theſe vehicles.

Query. If a perſon thus aggrieved goes into a ſhop, will his quarrel be eſpouſed there, or will a paſſenger in the ſtreet who has no concern in the matter ſtop to take a part in it; if not, how is the driver to be ſecured, or how is it to be proved that this outrage is committed? Yours, &c. C*****.

Mr. Urban, *May* 24.

I SEND you a copy of a petition preſented to the Committee of the Society for eſtabliſhing a "*Refuge for the Deſtitute*," under the patronage of his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York. It was written by one of the priſoners in Newgate, ſigned by 122 others, and preſented to the Committee at St. Paul's Coffee Houſe, on the 14th inſtant. As it ſeems a happy preſage of the great utility the Charity may be of to the objects of its benevolent care, your inſerting it will oblige,

Yours, &c. Y. N.

We, whoſe names are hereunto ſubſcribed and ſet, priſoners within his Majeſty's Gaol of Newgate, ſheweth: We offer up our prayers and thankſgivings to our moſt merciful Creator for all bleſſings beſtowed on us, and particularly for his great goodneſs in moving the attention of the opulent and charitable towards the induſtrious poor indigent priſoners of this country, in eſtabliſhing an Aſylum for their reception and employ, who otherwiſe, when diſcharged from priſon, could not have found a ſhelter or a place of reſt, but muſt reluctantly have been driven to commit depredations on the publick; the only alternative for loſt characters to procure bread and ſuſtenance for themſelves and children; an evil calling aloud for redreſs.

We farther ſhew, ſuch a humane Inſtitution will be a bleſſing to community; it will ſave the lives and property of thouſands; it will be the means of keeping many induſtrious men in this country, to retrieve their characters and good name, ſo that the world will receive them as new men, and, we hope and truſt, ſerviceable to themſelves and ſociety.

We, whoſe names are hereunto ſubſcribed, moſt humbly pray we may be received as early as poſſible into this philanthropic Inſtitution, and we will endeavour to become good worthy members, and moſt cheerfully conform to the rules and orders thereof, to the benefit of ourſelves, example to others; and ever pray, &c.

19th *May*, 1806.

Mr. Urban, *May* 25.

OBSERVING in p. 198, a requiſition for a remedy preventive of what he calls the *Irons*, or *High-run*, in young cattle, I think it may be of ſome general ſervice to deſire you to inſert the recipe for that diſeaſe, the complete efficacy of which I have very frequently experienced myſelf, as have a great many farmers to whom I have given it, and who have *all* aſſured me it never failed. It was ſent about 17 years ago to the Mancheſter Agricultural Society, and afterwards publiſhed in a provincial paper. It is there called the *Hyon* or *Black-leg*; and in my *then* neighbourhood the beaſt was vulgarly ſuppoſed to be *planet-ſtruck*, as, when dead, one ſide appeared congealed. I preſume it may be the ſame diſeaſe under different provincial denominations.

"Houſe the young cattle, and bleed them over night in the uſual way; the next morning give each beaſt a pint of the following mixture: Michaelmas is deemed the moſt proper time. Take for each beaſt a quart of old urine, a ſmall handful of ſalt, an ounce and an half of nitre, and an handful of new-peeled oak bark. Let the whole ſimmer over a ſlow fire in an earthen pot, till reduced to a pint; give that quantity to each beaſt the morning after bleeding, and turn it out without farther trouble. By an handful of bark is meant as much as, being peeled off an interior bough in ſtrips of ſeven or eight inches long, may form a bunch as large as may be graſped in an hand. Though the bark peels with difficulty at that ſeaſon of the year, yet ſufficient may be procured for the purpoſe."

If the bark be of any particular efficacy in this caſe, might it not poſſibly be better to adminiſter this remedy at the ſeaſon when it is more ſucculent, and previous to the full ſummer feeding, which may perhaps occaſion it? Of this I have not had any experience.

P. S. If the Staffordſhire Farmer ſhould try this remedy, and experience its efficacy, I ſhould hope he would make it public as far as he is able, as both the expence and the trouble are ſo ſmall.

Yours, &c. An Old Farmer.

Mr. Urban, *May* 2.

IN anſwer to D. p. 112, I beg to ſay, that the arms of Major Car-

michael

michael being impaled with the Royal arms of France does not at all insinuate his having married into the Royal family; for, if he observes the arms of any high-born Frenchmen, he will find the *fleur de lis* of France always in them. Hence it may be concluded, that Major Carmichael only married some lady whose arms happened to contain the *fleur de lis* of the French arms.

Phosphorus, in p. 199, wishes to be made acquainted with the situation of *Artlestone* in Devonshire, and to gain some information respecting the arms and ancestors of the family of Anthony. We read in Rapin of John Anthony having migrated from (as did many other great families) Ireland, and afterwards, having purchased lands in the County of Devon, *settled there*.

In travelling some months since through Cornwall I observed a tomb-stone, on which I found the name of *Anthony*, and his coat of arms, which were a sword sideways, with the head of lion on the point.

Crest: a demi-lion ducally crowned. Motto (the same with the Duke of Devonshire's) *Cavendo tutus*.

P. S. I have not by any enquiry been able to learn the situation of *Artlestone*.

Lord Bowes, p. 307, is descended from the Earl of Kinghorn. This title was changed, by permission of his Majesty Charles the Second, to that of Strathmore. The present Earl, whose name is John Lyon Bowes, was nearly connected with Lord Bowes, the Chancellor of Ireland.

D. H. p. 320, seems willing that the reputation of Elizabeth should be *sans tache*; however, I think that circumstances are very much against this Queen, for she is well known to have been a coquette; and I think that the family of the Marquis of Waterford bearing a very strong resemblance to her, may be a presumptive proof of her being likewise a woman of intrigue*. C.

Mr. URBAN, *Birmingham, May* 14.

AS Dr. Mavor and several other of your ornithological correspondents have requested notices of the return of the *Swallow tribe*; I transmit the following, which were made about three miles South of this town. On the 20th of April, a few of these "plumy heralds of the Spring" (*Hirundo Rustica*) first arrived: little, if any, addition was made to their number until the 1st of May, when they were seen in great abundance.

The Wryneck, or Cuckoo's Mate (*Iynx torquilla*) was observed on the 20th of April; but the Cuckoo did not appear till the 29th of the same month.

The wind had for some time been in cold Northern points, which may account for the rather late return of our lively Migrators.

Yours, &c. WILLIAM HAMPER.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 15.

THE following phænomenon in music was communicated to me by an experienced organ-builder and organ-tuner.

Two sets of pipes in unison, particularly if they stand near each other in an organ, of that particular stop called the *stopped diapason*, if they are used at the same time, have *less power* than *one*. This is not the case if the sets of pipes are an octave higher or lower than each other; as is the case with the stopped Double Diapason, which is an octave lower than Concert Pitch, and the Stopped Flute, which is an octave higher. It is not owing to a consumption of wind not provided for, as this might easily be remedied. What is the cause of this curious phænomenon? Yours, &c. C. J. S.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 16.

HAVING noticed at various intervals a particular attention paid by your distinguished Publication to the British Arts and Artists, I presume to think that the subsequent statements will be found worthy an insertion, and prove acceptable to your readers both in town and country. They respect a subject, which, to the honour of all admirers of the Fine Arts, claims at the present period much of their attention; namely, BOWYER'S HISTORIC LOTTERY.

The fame of the various and splendid works which so pre-eminently characterise the *Historic Gallery* in Pall Mall, are too generally known to require a minute detail. It is sufficient, therefore, to observe, that its great collection of paintings are executed entirely by members of the Royal Academy, from events of the highest interest in the

* This information, as far as relates to the Lotus family, is completely put at rest in p. 320. EDIT.

Britiſh annals. From theſe nearly 200 engravings are made by Artiſts of the firſt celebrity, to embelliſh a magnificent edition of *Hume's* Hiſtory of England, in 10 volumes folio, forming conjunctively the moſt ſuperb publication, without exception, in Europe.

Works of great excellence, containing extenſive views in Egypt, Paleſtine, &c. taken from the capital collection of drawings of Sir Robert Ainſlie and others, commemorating our great naval victories, made from deſigns by *Smirke*, and engraved by *Bartolozzi*, are likewiſe among the luminous diſplay of the Hiſtoric Gallery, excluſive of numerous other productions that reflect great credit on the graphic art.

In the attainment and on the execution of theſe various and great works, Mr. Bowyer expended above 100,000*l*. A ſeries of unpropitious times and circumſtances reſpecting the Fine Arts, having rendered the diſpoſal of the above ſplendid collection expedient, Parliament have paſſed an Act, in order to enable Mr. Bowyer to effect ſuch diſpoſal by a Lottery; as any other mode would obviouſly be attended with a moſt heavy loſs on that fortune he ſo meritoriouſly devoted to the noble object of bringing the arts of Painting, Drawing, and Engraving, to ſuch perfection, as to prove an honour and ornament to the genius of his country. It is juſt to notice here, that the Committee, men of high and diſtinguiſhed characters, appointed under the Act for reporting on the execution of the principal works, have recently borne a public teſtimony of Mr. Bowyer's honourable fulfillment of his engagements to his ſubſcribers, that does him the higheſt credit.

The Scheme of this moſt intereſting Lottery, which is announced to be peremptorily determined by the drawing of the State Lottery in September next, conſiſts of 22,000 tickets, at three guineas each. This Scheme contains the unprecedented number of 1451 capital prizes; and the ſtill more unprecedented circumſtance, that every adventurer, who does not gain a principal prize, ſhall nevertheleſs receive, in warranted fine impreſſions of works, for the moſt part never yet publiſhed, the full and intrinſic value of his ſtake of three guineas; and which works are honourably exhibited to public inſpection, to convince every adventurer that he will be fairly dealt with, and cannot poſſibly experience the leaſt loſs or diſappointment on his ſaid ſtake of adventure. That you and your readers, Sir, will cordially unite with your preſent Correſpondent in the wiſh, that Mr. Bowyer may receive the encouragement in this undertaking which he ſo amply and deſervedly merits, is the preſumed opinion of

Yours, &c. JUSTICE.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 18.

IT may be of little conſequence to many of your readers, whether the Patron Saint of England was a Jew, Turk, or Infidel. But I remember about a year ago, that great pains were taken to prove, in the London papers, that he was George the Arnian, a very worthleſs character. I am therefore induced to refer the publick, and ſuch as are fond of truth in particular, to Doctor Sayer's "Miſcellanies, Antiquarian and Hiſtorical;" the profeſſed tendency of which is, "to refute improbable conjecture, to elicit obſcured truth, and recal attention to ſome neglected but inſtructive inquiry." In thoſe elegant and learned papers, the Doctor has ſhown, that our tutelary Saint was St. George of the Eaſt; and, "totally diſregarding any miraculous particulars related of him," draws this concluſion from authorities, which he has given, "That he was a Saint of high repute in the Eaſtern Church at a very early period: that he was a Capadocian of a good family, a Commander of note in the time of Diocletian; and that, after obtaining the honourable title of Count, he finally ſuffered martyrdom on the 23d of April, on which day his feſtival is ſtill kept." The paper concludes with the tranſlation of a Franco-theotiſh Fragment, from the Vatican MS. of Otfrid's Franciſh Goſpels, compoſed before the middle of the fourth century.

Yours, &c. S. W.

The following epitaph is copied from an oval tablet on the South ſide of a church in Beverly.

Here two young Daniſh ſouldiers lye,
The one in quarrelle chanced to die;
The other's head, by thier own law,
With ſword was ſevered at one blow.
Dec. 23, 1650.

Epitaph

Epitaph from a large black ſlab in the nave of Saundby Church in Nottinghamſhire, upon a braſs plate.

Hic jacent Will' Saundeby d'ns de Saundeby, & Eliz' uxor ejus, qui obiit XIII. die Maii, a° d'ni MCCCCXXIII. fundator iſtius cantarii, quorum ani'abus propicietur Deus. Amen.

Mr. URBAN, *April* 28.

BEING laſt Summer at Yarmouth in Norfolk, I ſtrolled into the Church-yard, from whence I tranſcribed the following inſcriptions.

To
the Memory of
DAVID BARTLEMAN,
Maſter of the Brig Alexander and Margaret,
of North Shields,
who, on the 31ſt of Jan.' 1781, on the Norfolk Coaſt,
with only three 3-pounders and 10 men and boys,
nobly defended himſelf
againſt a Cutter carrying 18 4-pounders
and upwards of a hundred Men,
commanded by the notorious Engliſh Pirate
FALL,
and fairly beat him off.
Two hours after the Enemy came down
upon him again,
when, totally diſmaſted, his mate,
DANIEL MAC ANLEY,
expiring with the loſs of blood,
and himſelf dangerouſly wounded,
he was obliged to ſtrike and ranſom.
He brought his ſhattered veſſel into Yarmouth, with more than the honours of
a Conqueror; and died here in conſequence of his wounds,
on the 14th of February following,
in the 25th year of his age.
To commemorate the Gallantry of his Son,
the Bravery of his faithful Mate,
and at the ſame time mark the infamy of a
Savage Pirate,
his afflicted Father,
ALEXANDER BARTLEMAN,
has ordered this Stone to be erected over his
Honourable Grave.

'Twas great——
His foe though ſtrong was infamous,
(The foe of human kind).
A manly indignation fir'd his breaſt;
Thank God! my Son has done his duty.
CATO.

2. In Memory of CHARLES BALDING, who was unfortunately drowned at finiſhing the building of Yarmouth Bridge, July 17, 1786, aged 30 years.

3. Under this ſtone are interred the remains of CHARLES JOHNSON, aged 18, and ROBERT, his brother, aged 17, ſons of Charles Johnſon, of this town, who, with four others, were unfortunately drowned on the 24th of July, 1797, by the over-ſetting of a boat upon Breydon. An afflicted father has erected this monument to the memory of two dutiful and affectionate children, and as a warning to heedleſs youth.

God ſaw their trouble from above,
He ſaw their hearts quite ſunk with woe,
And call'd them in his tender love
To ſcenes where living waters flow.

It is unneceſſary for me to enter into any deſcription of the Church, as it has been ſo well done by Swinden in his Hiſtory of this Town. I muſt, however, inform you, that its famous crooked ſpire was taken down a few years ſince, but, I underſtand, it is ſoon to be rebuilt. The only inſcription worthy of note, within-ſide the Church, ſince Swinden's time, I copied from a blue ſtone at the Weſt end.

4. Sacred to the Memory of Capt. GYSBERT JAN VAN RYSOORT, Commander of the Batavian Republic's ſhip Hercules, who died on the 28th of October, 1797, in conſequence of the wounds he received in the glorious and ever memorable engagement between the Engliſh and Batavian Fleets under the command of Admirals Duncan and De Winter; and was interred here, with military honours, in the 26th year of his age.

Mr. Boulter's valuable muſeum, mentioned by the Editor of the Norfolk Tour, was, I am ſorry to ſay, diſpoſed of, by auction, about two years ago. Yours, &c. VIATOR.

*** VERITAS complains of a practice adopted almoſt throughout the Metropolis, as well as in many other places in the environs, and which, if continued and encouraged, will not fail to hinder the progreſs of the true Religion among the middle claſs of individuals, who, from the preſſure of the times, and many other cauſes, find themſelves in ſtraitened and perhaps embaraſſed circumſtances; namely, the cuſtom of allowing Pew-openers to *demand*, as well as accept, a gratuity, for permitting a ſingle individual to have a ſeat in a church, even in their own pariſhes.—It ſhould be recollected, however, that Pew-openers in general have ſlender ſalaries.

A NEW CORRESPONDENT, who ſtates that an Act of Parliament has not, *in his pariſh*, been for many years obeyed, has the remedy within his own reach.

LEO's *ſecond* copy is received, the *firſt* never came to hand.

82. LON-

82. LONDINIUM REDIVIVUM; *or, an ancient History and modern Description of* London. *Compiled from Parochial Records, Archives of various Foundations, the* Harleian *MSS. and other authentic Sources. By* James Peller Malcolm. *Volumes II. and III.*

THE preſs of buſineſs alone detained us from the purſuit of this intereſting work, of which we reviewed the firſt volume in our vol. LXXII. p. 1024. Mr. M. has ſpared no reſearch or application, and preſſed into his ſervice many hitherto-unnoticed original MS documents from public libraries, particularly the Britiſh Muſeum. No ſubject, at all connected with the undertaking, ſeems to have eſcaped the writer's notice. The work abounds with biographical notices, curious anecdotes, local peculiarities, charters, preſentments, &c. extracts from regiſters, beſides a number of inſcriptions on eminent perſons. In the ſecond volume, the Inns of Court and the Britiſh Muſeum are the moſt intereſting ſubjects; and in the third we have a full and ſatisfactory account of St. Paul's Cathedral, the hiſtory of which, ſubſequent to Dugdale, is ſupplied from the original Archives of the Cathedral, in which Mr. M. has found much new matter, notwithſtanding Sir William Dugdale had the uſe, at his own lodging, of ten porters' loads of original MS books and charters, and five volumes of leiger books of its lands, probably afterwards deſtroyed in the civil wars, or the fire of London; and a MS diſſertation, by Dr. Woodward, on a ſmall bronze ſtatue of Diana, found near it, to the South-weſt, in digging between the Deanry and Black Friers.

"The moſt pleaſing portion of this arduous undertaking is the acknowledgments I am now about to make to the various Gentlemen who have relied on my honour, when truſting me with the peruſal of their moſt important papers and records; and I gratefully convey to poſterity certain information that generoſity and liberality prevailed, in an eminent degree, at the period in which my work was compiling. A few ſolitary inſtances have occurred where denial was accompanied by rudeneſs and inſult. Perhaps thoſe are noticed, in the proper places, with rather too much aſperity; but I truſt it will be excuſed, when the reader reflects how ſeverely imputations of ſiniſter motives muſt gall a mind tinctured with the ſmalleſt portion of honeſty. It would be doubly baſe to ſearch records, to betray ſecrets; and ferret out flaws in titles, for the purpoſe of *private* gain from public charity." *Advertiſement to ſecond volume.*

The pariſh-churches are ranged alphabetically, with acknowledgments to the ſeveral incumbents for their aſſiſtance; and the public buildings and companies in them duly noticed.

"The reader will find, beſides the above *new* materials, a vaſt variety of others, from unpubliſhed manuſcripts in the Britiſh Muſeum; the officers of which, particularly Mr. Planta, Mr. Nares, and Mr. Beloe, were extremely friendly in indulging me with free range through the various rooms, when compiling the account of that Grand National Inſtitution." (Ibid. p. v.)

"I flatter myſelf that the amateurs in the deſcents of families, and the profeſſors of the common law, will find ſome valuable information in my extracts from the regiſters of births, marriages, and burials, which in *this* volume and the third ſerve as indexes to the places where certificates may be obtained of *one thouſand and eighty-five* names of eminent perſons, excluſive of inſcriptions on monuments, &c. This very conſiderable number has been judged ſufficient, as farther extracts would occupy more than their due proportion of the work." (Ibid. p. vi.)

The numerous plates, executed by Mr. Malcolm himſelf, and the copious indexes, are proofs that nothing of real importance has been omitted. We are told, by the Author, that the remainder of this work is now in the preſs; and heartily join with our brother Reviewers in wiſhing him the ſucceſs and encouragement he deſerves.

83. *Sir* John Froiſſart's *Chronicles. Vol. IV.*

THE nearer we draw to the cloſe of this intereſting Hiſtory, the more our intereſt in it, as Britons, increaſes. The preſent volume opens with a confederacy of the Barons of Scotland againſt England, in conſequence of the removal of the Lord Neville from the command of the troops on the frontiers, and the appointment of Sir Henry Percy in his ſtead. The invaſion was mutual on both ſides, and terminated in the defeat, firſt of the Scots, and afterwards of the Engliſh, at the battle of Otterbourne, where Douglas was ſlain, and Earl Percy taken priſoner. On the ſide of the Engliſh were taken or left dead on the field 1040 men of all

all deſcriptions; in the purſuit 1840, and more than 1000 wounded. Of the Scots there were only about 100 ſlain, and 200 made priſoners. "You may judge, from the number of killed and wounded on each ſide, if this battle were not hardly fought. Never, ſince the battle of Bannocburn, where they purſued the Engliſh fugitives for three days, had the Scots ſo complete or ſo gainful a victory. Of all the battles that have been deſcribed in this hiſtory, great and ſmall, this was the beſt fought, and the moſt ſevere, for there was not a man, knight or ſquire, who did not acquit himſelf gallantly, hand to hand with his enemy. It reſembled ſomething that of Cocherel, which was as long and as hardly diſputed." (p. 15.) But what are theſe to the *three day* battle of *Wiſchnau?* The blunders of Froiſſart, in the names of the Scots killed, wounded, and taken, are cleared up by Dr. Robert Anderſon and Walter Scot. The Biſhop of Durham rallied ſome troops, but declined attacking the Scots in their ſtrong poſition. The Scots carried the body of Douglas to Melroſe, and buried it in the abbey-church. "His body was placed in a tomb of ſtone, with the banner of Scotland ſuſpended over it. This tomb has ſurvived to the preſent time, with the *falchion* of Douglas in relief on one of its ſides, and an engraving of it may be ſeen in the head-piece to the Sepulchral Monuments of Great Britain, Cent. XII. fig. 3, vol. I. p. 15. Froiſſart gives the arms of Douglas, three *oreilles* (ears) Gules on a field Or; but we are not told how it came to paſs that they differ from the preſent bearing of the family.

The Narrative paſſes on to the invaſion of the duchy of Luxemburgh by the King of France. The Earl of Arundel and his fleet, driven by ſtorms towards Rochelle, eſcape the purſuit of the French fleet, and after cruiſing returned home. The Duke of Lancaſter marries his daughter to the heir of Caſtile, with whoſe father the King of France, now arrived at age, remonſtrates on his entering into any alliances that may be prejudicial to him or his kingdom. The Duke of Guildres was made priſoner in Pruſſia, and though delivered by the Knights of the Teutonic order, he returned to keep his faith to the perſon who had taken him. After Froiſſart left Gaſton de Foix at Orthes, he went to Paris, to be a ſpectator of the entry of Iſabel of Bavaria, Queen of France, into that capital. The wines, which ran at a fountain, were *Claire* and *Piemont*. The former, the tranſlator tells us, *he could not find*. Was it not *Claret?* The other was a liquor made of honey, wine, and different ſpices. After the ſplendid exhibitions, the King made the tour of his kingdom, puniſhed thoſe who had oppreſſed his ſubjects, and turned the Duke of Ireland out of France. "You have heard how the King of France had ſent him paſſports to come to France, having invited him thither, and where he had remained for more than a year, the King ſhewing him very great attention, becauſe he was a foreigner. There is nothing but what one is tired of. True it is, that, notwithſtanding this, the Duke was ſo well received by the King that the Lord of Coucy mortally hated him, and not without reaſon, for although, in other affairs, he ſhewed great good ſenſe, honour, and liberality, he had behaved infamouſly to the daughter of the Lord de Coucy, whom he had married, and, without any reaſons except temptation and deceit, he had divorced, and taken another wife, who was from Bohemia, and one of the ladies attached to the Queen of England. The King and Queen had improperly and ſinfully conſented to this; and Pope Urban had, at their entreaties, ſent from Rome a diſpenſation for the marriage. This new marriage not only wounded the reputation of the Duke of Ireland, but was the principal cauſe of his ruin. The Lord of Coucy was one of the King of France's counſel, and very deſervedly in favour from the ſervices he had done, and was willing to do, his country; he therefore, with the aſſiſtance of his friends, Sir Oliver de Cliſſon, the Lord de la Riviere, and Sir John le Mercier, prevailed on the King to diſmiſs the Duke of Ireland. Orders were, in conſequence, ſent him from the King to chooſe any other reſidence but France, and that he ſhould be ſafely conducted out of that kingdom. The Duke of Ireland perceived they were tired of him, and that he ran daily riſk from the Lord de Coucy, and from his relations. He therefore thought it would be beſt for him to leave France as ſoon as poſſible, and retire to Brabant, and begged of the King to write to the Ducheſs of Brabant, that he might live peaceably in her

her country. The King cheerfully complied with his requeſt, and wrote to his aunt the Ducheſs, who, at his deſire, aſſemed to it. The Duke of Ireland was eſcorted by the King of France's officers as far as Louvain, where he fixed his reſidence. He went indeed, at times, to a caſtle near Louvain, which he had borrowed from a Knight of Brabant. The Archbiſhop of York, who was of the houſe of Neville, lived with the Duke, as he had been baniſhed England for the ſame cauſe as himſelf. The Archbiſhop's family were powerful in Northumberland, from their family and connexions. Theſe two lords, as I have heard, remained at Louvain as long as they lived, for they never could obtain favour with the uncles of the King of England, and there died. I never heard more of them." (pp. 92, 93.) "You have heard how the Duke of Ireland, formerly the Earl of Oxford, had been driven out of and baniſhed England by the power of the uncles of King Richard, but eſpecially by the Duke of Glouceſter, who had been more bitter againſt him than all the reſt; and how he fled to Holland, and had remained a ſhort time at Dordrecht when he was forced thence by Duke Albert, the Lord of Dordrecht and Holland, who refuſed him a reſidence on his lands, from a wiſh not to act contrary to the will of his couſin in England, notwithſtanding King Richard had written to him in his favour. The Duke of Ireland, being forced to depart, went to Utrecht, where he reſided ſome time, and might have ſtaid there as long as he pleaſed, for Utrecht is a free town, to receive whoever lifts, if they pay for what they have; and the Duke had a ſufficiency of money, for he had received of the Conſtable 6000 francs, as the balance of the ranſom of John of Britany."

The artifice by which Ventadour caſtle was recovered to the allegiance of the Duke of Berry, is the entertaining ſubject of chap. XXIII. pp 131—141. The viſit of the King of France to Pope Clement, at Avignon, p. 93; how different from that which Pope Pius VII. was compelled to pay to the preſent Uſurper of the throne of France! The account of the tournament at Inglevice, near Calais, where three French knights defended the liſts for thirty days, againſt all comers, from England and elſewhere, is a perfect ſpecimen of thoſe military exerciſes. "A grand tournament was holden at London. The tiltings began on the Sunday next to Michaelmas, when the company paraded out from the Tower of London, which is ſituated *in the ſquare of St. Catharine.* King Richard ſpared no expence to entertain his couſin the Count d'Oſtrevant, who, with all the foreign knights, were invited to dinner with the King at Windſor, "which has a handſome caſtle, well built, and richly ornamented, ſeated on the Thames, 20 miles from London." (p. 233.) The Count d'Oſtrevant accepted the order of the Garter, to the offence of his own Court. "When he took the oaths uſual on the admiſſion of knights to the order, it ought to be known, publicly, that nothing was ſaid or done prejudicial to France, nor any treaties entered into with that intent. I mention this, ſays Froiſſart, ſince it is impoſſible to prevent the envious from ſpreading abroad their tales." (p. 234.) The King of France propoſed to form a croiſade againſt the Antipope.

The Count d'Armagnac, taking up arms to aſſiſt his ſiſter and her huſband Bernabo Viſconti againſt the Duke of Milan, called in the aſſiſtance of our countryman, Sir John Hawkwood *, who was making war on the Florentines for Pope Boniface, and had fixed his quarters in the neighbourhood of Florence. The Count and his company were engaged in a ſkirmiſh on a day which "was ſo very hot that thoſe who bore arms thought they were in an oven, for there was not any wind, and the young men at arms were overpowered by the heat, and unable to exert themſelves. Add to this, that the force of the Lord de Milan was 3 to 1 of the Armagnacs. The duſt oppreſſed them ſo much that they could not ſee each other; but the Armagnacs in this ſuffered the moſt. This was an unfortunate day for the Count, who was ſo overcome by the heat, and near fainting, that he withdrew from the battle, without friend or foe knowing whither he was gone. He had retired to a ſmall grove of alders, through which ran a little brook, and no ſooner felt his feet in the water than he thought he was in Paradiſe, and ſeated himſelf by the ſide of a ſtream. He with ſome difficulty took off his hel-

* Sir John Hacklode, p. 255.

met,

met, and then plunged his face in the water, at the same time unfortunately drinking large draughts, for he was thirsty from the heat, and could not quench it. He drank so much, his blood was chilled, and a numbness of limbs seized him, with a strong inclination to faint. He could not move, and lost the use of his speech. His attendants knew not what was become of him, and were the more uneasy, for many prisoners had been made; they therefore ceased fighting. A short time after this, a squire to the Duke of Milan perceived the Count d'Armagnac, and wondered much, when he saw him, who he could be, for it was visible he must be some knight, or man of high rank. He called out, 'Who are you? Surrender, for you are my prisoner.' The Count heard him, but could not make any answer, as he was unable to articulate, but held out his hand, and made signs that he surrendered. The Squire then endeavoured to raise him, but finding his attempts vain, seated himself beside him, while the skirmish was still continued, and many gallant actions performed. Sir Joseph de la Barne, being a prudent and valorous knight, perceiving that the day was his, and that many of the enemy were killed and wounded, but that his men were growing weary, and the Armagnacs increasing by fresh men from their camp, ordered a retreat to Alexandria, vigorously defending themselves as they retired. The Squire, who had fortunately found the Count d'Armagnac in the state I have mentioned, unwilling to leave him behind, for he thought him a person of distinction, called to some of his companions to assist in carrying him to the town; and that whatever he should receive for his ransom he would handsomely divide with them for the trouble they would have. They complied with his request, and with some difficulty carried him to the Squire's lodgings in the city, where the Count was disarmed, undrelled, and put to bed. By this time Sir James de la Berme had, with his men, re-entered the place, and barricaded the bars and gates, having many prisoners with them. They disarmed, and refreshed themselves with what they found at their quarters, as did likewise the Armagnacs, who had been at this skirmish, on their return to the army. When it was told in the camp that no one knew what was become of the Count d'Armagnac, they were much alarmed, and some went to search the places near where the skirmish had been fought; but, to the great dismay of their companions, returned without having discovered any traces of him. The Squire into whose hands he had fallen, desirous to know who he was, addressed himself to a Gascon Squire, a man of honour, that had been made prisoner, and begged of him to accompany him, with the person who had captured him, to his lodgings. They went thither, and the Lombardy Squire led the Gascon to his chamber, where the Count d'Armagnac lay bitterly bemoaning. He brought a candle near his face, and said to the Gascon, 'My friend, do you know who this man is?' The Gascon, leaning down to examine his features, instantly recognised him, and replied, "Yes, I ought to know him, for it is our commander, the Count d'Armagnac." The Lombardy Squire was rejoiced to hear his prisoner was of such distinction; but the Count was so very ill, he heard nothing they asked of him. Upon which, his master said, 'Come, come, let us leave him,' and quickly quitted the chamber. He died, however, that same night." (p. 262.) The Lord of Milan ordered the body of the Count d'Armagnac to be embalmed, and put into a coffin, and escorted by a bishop of his country, and such of his relations as remained, to his brother, Sir Bernard d'Armagnac, who was much concerned at the melancholy event, but could not any way remedy it. The Count d'Armagnac was buried in the cathedral church of Rodez, where he lies. (p. 263.) The gallant Count de Foix came to a similar end, by washing his hands in cold water after hunting. The Count rose from his seat, and stretched out his hands to wash; but no sooner had his fingers, that were handsome and long, touched the cold water, than he changed colour, from an oppression at his heart, and, his legs failing him, fell back on his seat, exclaiming, "I am a dead man! Lord God have mercy upon me!" He never spoke afterwards, though he did not immediately die, but suffered great pain. The knights present and his son were much terrified; they carried him gently in their arms to another chamber, and laid him on a bed, covering him well, thinking he was only chilled.

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The two Squires who had brought water to wash in the basin, said, to free themselves from any charge of having poisoned him, "Here is the water; we have already drank of it, and will now again, in your presence;" which they did, to the satisfaction of all. They put into his mouth bread, water, and spices, with other comfortable things; but to no purpose, for in less than half an hour he was dead, having surrendered his soul very quietly. God, out of his grace, was merciful to him. (p. 272.) The succession of Sir Evan to his father's property is related with great simplicity in the following pages, with the funeral, and lamentation for the late Count, notwithstanding his cruelty; and the claim of the King of France to the county of Foix, which he bestowed on the Viscount de Chatealbon, the late Count's cousin-german.

We come now to affairs of near concern to this country, the Duke of Gloucester's avowed, and the Earl of Arundel's secret, aversion to the proposals of peace made by Richard II. to the French Court. (See the History of Pleshy, 1803, p. 58.)

A treaty for peace between England and France was held at AMIENS in 1391, where the King of France defrayed all the expences of the English and their horses. "In compliance with the Dukes of Lancaster and York, was their niece, daughter of their sister and the Lord de Coucy, stiled Duchess of Ireland, having been married to that Duke, as you have heard. This young lady came to visit her father at Amiens; for hitherto she had seen but little of him, which made her naturally more anxious now to wait on him. She travelled in good state, but like a widow who had enjoyed but little pleasure by her marriage." (p. 306.) "Many persons will not readily believe what I am about to say, though it is strictly true, that the English are fonder of peace than war. Even the Duke of Gloucester, son to the King of England, inclined to the opinion of the Commons, as did many other Knights and Squires, who are desirous of war to enable them to support their state." (p. 310.) The French were as desirous of peace. The King wished to undertake an expedition to recover Armenia from the Turks, and recommended to the Duke of Lancaster to support him. (p. 312.) King Richard was pleased with the result of the conference; but the Duke of Gloucester continued his opposition, and persuaded the French Knights, who accompanied him to England, to stay till the meeting of Parliament.

The attempt on the life of the Constable de Clisson, by Sir Peter de Craon, who took refuge with the Duke of Brittany, who hearing the Constable was not dead, said to him, "You are a poor creature, who cannot slay a man when you have him in your power." 'My Lord,' replied Sir Peter, 'it was a damnable business. I believe all the Devils in Hell, to whom he belongs, defended him, and preserved him from mine and any man's blows. There were upwards of 60 thrusts and cuts made at him with swords and cutlasses; and when he was knocked off his horse, in good truth I thought he was dead; but his good fortune made him fall against the hatch of a baker's shop, which was half open, by which means he rolled into the shop. Had he fallen in the street, we would have killed him, and trampled him under our horses' feet." (p. 328.)

"The King of France suffered so much from the insult offered to his Constable, that his physicians and uncles noticed that at times his intellects were deranged, but did not consent to defer the expedition to Britany. As he was marching through the forest of Mans, a strange accident befell him, for which he ought to have assembled his Council, instead of pursuing his march farther. A man, bare-headed, with naked feet, cloathed in a jerkin of white russet, that shewed he was more mad than otherwise, rushed out from among the trees, and boldly seized the reins of the King's horse. Having thus stopped him, he said, 'King, go no farther, but return, for thou art betrayed.' This speech made such an impression on the King's mind, which was weak, that his understanding was shaken. As the man finished his speech, the men at arms advanced, and beat him soundly on his hands, which made him drop the reins. They suffered him to run off, without paying attention to what he said, thinking he was some madman; for which they were by many afterwards greatly blamed and disgraced. They ought at least to have arrested him, to have examined if he were really mad, and to learn why he uttered such words, and whence he had

had come. Nothing, however, was done, and he made off by their rear, and was never ſeen after by any who had the leaſt knowledge of him. Thoſe that were near the King's perſon heard very plainly the words he had ſpoken." (p. 340.) In riding over the ſandy plain that reflected the heat, which was much greater than had ever been known or felt in that ſeaſon, dreſſed in a black velvet jacket, and only a ſingle hood of crimſon, his ſenſes were gone, and he broke out into the moſt violent outrages. He was undreſſed, and carried ſlowly in a litter to Mans. "It muſt be owned, that, when all things are conſidered, it was a great pity for a King of France, who is the moſt noble and powerful prince in the world, to be thus ſuddenly deprived of his ſenſes. There could not be any remedy applied, nor any amendment expected, for God willed it ſhould be ſo." (p. 343.) A Regency was appointed. William de Harſeley, the moſt learned phyſician in France, pronounced that the King's frenzy proceeded from the alarm in the foreſt, and by inheriting too much of his mother's weak nerves. (p. 347.) "Pope Clement had no power over the realm of France but what the two Dukes [Regents] were pleaſed to allow him, ſo greatly was the Church lowered and hurt by the diſgraceful ſchiſm and the conduct of thoſe who ought to have ruled it better." (p. 361.)

"Maſter Harſeley recovered the King, and reſtored him to his uncles, ſaying to them, 'Thanks to God! the King is now well. I deliver him up to you; but henceforward you muſt carefully avoid angering or vexing him; for as yet his nerves have not quite recovered their ſtrength, though they will daily get better. Amuſements and inattention to much buſineſs will be of ſervice to him; and, above all, he muſt not fatigue himſelf too much with his miniſter or council, for his head will continue for ſome time weak and delicate, as he has been much pulled down and ſhattered by his indiſpoſition.' Having conſulted together, they reſolved to retain Maſter William de Harſeley, at ſuch an ample ſalary as ſhould ſatisfy him; for it is the object of all medical men to gain large ſalaries, and as much profit as poſſible, from the lords and ladies who call for their aid. It was therefore propoſed to him to remain with the King; but he excuſed himſelf, ſaying, that he was old and weakly, that the manner of living at Court would not agree with his years, and that he muſt immediately return to his nurſling at home. When they ſaw he was determined in his refuſal, they preſſed him no farther. They gave him permiſſion to depart, and, on his taking leave, preſented him with 1000 crowns of gold, and an order for four horſes on the poſtmaſter, whenever he ſhould pleaſe to come to Court. I believe he never returned, for he continued in the city of Laon, where he had very rich poſſeſſions of 30,000 francs. He was the moſt niggardly man of his time; his whole pleaſure was amaſſing money, and never ſpending a farthing at home, but eating and drinking abroad wherever he could. With ſuch rods are phyſicians corrected." (p. 367.)

"The Duke of Lancaſter was fully aware of all the conſequences of war, and frequently remonſtrated on the ſubject with his ſon Henry Earl of Derby, who, though young, had an underſtanding and prudence that ſeemed likely to produce perfection. The Earl of Derby had four fine ſons, Henry, John, Henry, and Thomas, and two daughters, by Mary de Bohun, daughter to the Earl of Hereford and Northampton, conſtable of England, and poſſeſſed, in her right, of very great eſtates. The concluſion of the matter reſpecting peace, that was long diſcuſſed in the Parliament, held at Weſtminſter, of prelates, noblemen, and citizens from the cities and principal towns, was, that a truce ſhould take place between England and France, and their reſpective allies, by ſea and land, to laſt from Michaelmas to St. John the Baptiſt's day, and one year longer. Thoſe who had been ſent by the King of France carried back the articles of the truce, properly ſigned and ſealed, *and* which was well obſerved by all parties. The health of the King of France had been ſo exceedingly weakened by his late illneſs, that his Council knew not to whom to apply for advice: for the phyſician who had before attended, Maſter William de Harſeley, was dead. He had, however, given the King, before he left him, ſeveral good recipes, which he had uſed, and had returned to Paris in the Winter with very good health, to the great joy of his family and the whole commonalty of France, with whom he was very popular. The

Queen

Queen accompanied him from Creil to Paris, where they reſided at the hotel de St. Pol. At times he went to the Louvre, but for the moſt part ſtaid at the hotel de St. Pol; and during the long Winter nights there were carolings, dancings, and other amuſements, in the preſence of the King, Queen, Ducheſs of Berry, Ducheſs of Orleans, and other ladies, who thus paſſed the Winter nights." (p. 371.)—"Not long after this, a marriage took place between a young ſquire of Vermondon and a damſel of the Queen, both of the Royal houſehold. The Court were much pleaſed at it, and the King reſolved to keep their wedding-feaſt at his expence. It was held at the hotel de St. Pol, and great crowds of lords attended, among whom were the Dukes of Orleans, Berry, and Burgundy, and their Ducheſſes. The wedding-day was paſſed in dancing and joy. The King entertained, at ſupper, the Queen in great ſtate; and every one exerted himſelf to add to the gaiety, ſeeing how much delighted the King appeared. There was, in the King's houſehold, a Norman ſquire, called Hugonin de Genſay, a near relation of the bridegroom, who thought of the following piece of pleaſantry, to amuſe the King and the ladies. This marriage was on a Tueſday before Candlemas-day, and he had, in the evening, provided ſix coats of linen, covered with fine flax, the colour of hair. He dreſſed the King in one of them; the Count de Jouy, a young and gallant knight, in another, which became him well; Sir Charles de Poitiers, ſon of the Count de Valentinois, had the third; Sir Evan de Foix, the fourth; the ſon of the Lord de Nantouillet, the fifth; and a young Knight the ſixth *. When they were all dreſſed, by having the coats ſewed round them, they appeared like ſavages, for they were covered with hair from head to foot. The maſquerade pleaſed the King greatly, which he expreſſed to his Squire. It was ſo ſecretly done, that none knew any thing of the matter but the ſervants who attended in them. Sir Evan de Foix, who ſeemed to have more foreſight of what was to happen, ſaid to the King, 'Sir, command ſtrictly that no one come near us with torches, for, if a ſpark fall on the coats we are dreſſed in, the flax will inſtantly take fire, and we ſhall inevitably be burnt. Take care, therefore, of what I ſay.' "Evan," replied the King, "you ſpeak well and wiſely, and your advice ſhall be attended to." He then forbade his ſervants to follow, and ſending for one of the ſerjeants at arms, that waited at the doors of the apartment, ſaid to him, "Go to the room where the ladies are, and command, in the King's name, that all the torches be placed on one ſide of it, and that no perſon come near ſix ſavage men, who are about to enter." The ſerjeant did as he had been ordered by the King, and the torch-bearers withdrew on one ſide, and no one approached the dancers ſo long as the ſavages ſtaid in the room. The apartment was now clear of all but ladies, damſels, and knights and ſquires, who were dancing with them. Soon after, the Duke of Orleans entered, attended by four knights and ſix torches, ignorant of the orders that had been given, and of the entrance of the ſavages. He firſt looked at the dancing, and then took part himſelf, juſt as the King of France made his appearance, with five others, dreſſed like ſavages, and covered with flax, to repreſent hair, from head to foot. No one perſon in the Court knew them, and they were all faſtened together, while the King led them dancing. On their entrance, every one was ſo occupied in examining them, the orders about the torches were forgotten. The King, who was the leader, fortunately for him, quitted them, to ſhew himſelf to the ladies, as was natural to his youth, and, paſſing by the Queen, placed himſelf near the Ducheſs of Berry, who, though his aunt, was the youngeſt of the Court. The Ducheſs amuſed herſelf in talking with him, endeavouring to find out who he was; but the King, riſing up from his ſeat, would not diſcover himſelf. The Ducheſs ſaid, 'You ſhall not eſcape thus, for I will know your name.' At this moment a moſt unfortunate accident befell the others through the youthful gaiety of the Duke of Orleans, who, if he had foreſeen the miſchief he was about to cauſe, it is to be preſumed he would not, for any conſideration, have ſo acted. He was very inquiſitive in examining

* "In the Hiſtory of France, by Villaret, theſe maſkers were, the King, Hugues de Guiſſai, le Comte de Joigni, Aynard de Poitiers, ſon of the Count de Valentinois, le Batard de Foix, Jean de Nantouilet. The letters in Italics have probably been miſread by different copyiſts."

examining them, to find out who they were, and, as the five were dancing, he took one of the torches from his ſervants, and, holding it too near their dreſſes, ſet them on fire. Flax, you know, is inſtantly in a blaze, and the pitch, with which the cloth had been covered, to faſten the flax, added to the impoſſibility of extinguiſhing it. They were likewiſe chained together, and their cries were dreadful, for the fire was ſo ſtrong ſcarcely any dared to approach. Some knights, indeed, did their utmoſt to diſengage them; but the pitch burnt very ſeverely their hands, and they ſuffered a long time afterwards from it. One of the five, Nantouillet, recollected that the buttery was near, broke the chain, and flying thither, flung himſelf into a large tub of water, which was there for waſhing diſhes and plates. This ſaved him, or he would have been burnt to death like the others; but he was withal ſome time very ill. When the Queen heard the cauſe of the cries, ſhe was alarmed leſt the King ſhould be hurt, for he had told her he ſhould be one of the ſix, and in her fright fainted, and fell down; her ladies and knights haſtened to her aſſiſtance, and the confuſion was ſo great no one knew what to do. The Ducheſs of Berry ſaved the King by throwing the train of her robe over him, and detaining him, for he wanted to quit her. 'Where are you going?' ſaid ſhe; 'do not you ſee your companions are in a blaze? Who are you? for it is not now a time to keep it a ſecret.' He then named himſelf, ſaying, "I am the King." 'Ah! my lord!' replied the Ducheſs, 'put on quickly another dreſs, and ſhew yourſelf to the Queen, for ſhe is very much diſtreſſed about you.' The King on this left the room, and having thrown aſide his mummery, dreſſed himſelf as faſt as he could, and returned to the Queen, who had been much comforted by the Ducheſs of Berry. When the King had quitted her, ſhe went to the Queen, and ſaid, 'Madam, do not be alarmed for the King; you will ſhortly ſee him, for I have been talking with him.' As ſhe ſaid this, the King appeared, and the Queen trembled for joy. She was carried by her knights to her chamber, whither the King attended and comforted her. The Baſtard of Foix, when on fire, cried aloud 'Save the King! Save the King!' who indeed was ſaved in the manner I have related. It was the providence of God that inſpired him to leave his companions and converſe with the ladies; for, had he remained with them, he muſt have inevitably been burnt to death. This terrible accident happened about 12 o'clock at night, in the ball-room at the hotel de St. Pol; and it was a moſt melancholy ſpectacle. Of the four that were on fire, two died on the ſpot; the other two, the Baſtard of Foix and the Count de Jony, were carried to their hotels, and died, two days afterwards, in great agonies. Thus unfortunately did the wedding-feaſt end, although the married couple could no way be blamed. The Duke of Orleans was alone in fault, who certainly intended not any harm when he held the torch ſo near them. His giddineſs cauſed it; and when he witneſſed how unlucky he had been, he ſaid, aloud, 'Liſten to me all that can hear me. Let no one be blamed for this unfortunate accident but me; what has been done was through my fault; but woe is me that it has happened; and had I foreſeen the conſequences, nothing on earth ſhould have induced me to do it.' The Duke then followed the King, and made his excuſes, which were accepted. This melancholy event happened on the Tueſday before Candlemas-eve, in the year of Grace 1302. It made a great noiſe in France, and in other countries. The Dukes of Berry and Burgundy were not preſent when the maſkers were ſet on fire, but at their own hotels, having taken leave of the King, Queen, and ladies. When, on the morrow, it became public in Paris, the people wondered greatly, and ſaid that God had a ſecond time ſhewed his kind providence to the King, and that he ought now to put aſide theſe childiſh things, and occupy himſelf more ſeriouſly, for that he had long played the boy, which was unbecoming a King of France. The commonalty murmured among themſelves, and ſaid, 'What a narrow eſcape the King has had! If he had been burnt like the others, which might eaſily have happened, what would have become of his uncles? They may be aſſured not one of them would have eſcaped death, nor any knight found in Paris.' The Dukes of Berry and Burgundy, hearing of this language, were aſtoniſhed and alarmed, and not without cauſe.

They

They mounted their horſes, and rode to the hotel of St. Pol, to the King, and congratulated him on his eſcape. They found him ſtill frightened, for he had not yet recovered the peril he had been in the preceding night. He told them his fair aunt of Berry had ſaved him from being burnt; but that he was exceedingly grieved for the melancholy end of the Count de Jouy, Sir Evan de Foix, and Sir Charles de Poitiers. His uncles conſoled him, ſaying, 'My Lord, what is done cannot be recovered; you muſt forget their deaths, and render thanks to God for the miraculous eſcape you yourſelf have had; for this event might have been near the death of the kingdom as well as your own. You may eaſily imagine what would have been the conſequence when the Commons of Paris hold ſuch language as has been reported to us; and God knows, that, if you had periſhed, they would have murdered us all. Make yourſelf ready to go, in royal ſtate, ſuitable to your rank, and ride in pilgrimage to the church of Nôtre Dame, and ſhew yourſelf to your people, who will accompany you, for the City of Paris are very deſirous to ſee you.' The King replied, he would do as they had adviſed, and then entered into converſation with his brother, the Duke of Orleans, whom he much loved. His uncles received the Duke kindly, blaming him not a little for the youthful trick he had played. It ſeemed he was not diſpleaſed at their lecture, and declared he never intended or ſuſpected he was doing wrong. *On the point* of 9 o'clock the King and his attendants mounted their horſes, and rode through Paris, from the hotel de St. Pol to the church of Nôtre Dame, to appeaſe the people, who were in great commotion, where he heard maſs, and made his offerings. He then returned to the hotel de St. Pol with his Lords, who dined there. This accident was by degrees forgotten, and obſequies, prayers, and alms, were made for the dead. Ah! Count Gaſton de Foix, hadſt thou been alive, and heard of the cruel death of this thy favourite ſon, thou wouldſt have been ſadly grieved, for thou didſt love him much, and I know not how thou wouldſt have been conſoled. All the lords and ladies in France, when they heard of this accident, were ſhocked and grieved."

Froiſſart returns to the concluſion of peace between England and France. "The Duke of Burgundy was a long-ſighted politician, as I was told by thoſe who ought to know; and he and the Duke of Lancaſter effected that the conferences ſhould be renewed at Leulinghen, where they had before been held, and the commiſſioners to have full powers to conclude a peace." The King of France ſhewed great impatience for it, and came to Abbeville, to prove how eager he was in the matter, and to be ready at hand, if neceſſary. "John Froiſſart, the writer of this Hiſtory, was at Abbeville, that he might learn the truth of what was paſſing." Richard would have aſſiſted alſo, and went as far as Dover in his way; but his uncles thought it improper that he ſhould croſs the ſea, and he remained there with the Duke of Glouceſter*. After the conference had continued a fortnight, the reſult was referred.

There is a paſſage in the Hiſtory of Pleſhy, p. 41, extracted from the Muſeum MS. of Froiſſart, which does not ſeem to be in this new tranſlation: "The Engliſh Dukes did not wiſh to underſtand the French propoſals, which were artfully worded, and capable of double conſtruction; whereas the Engliſh meant to be underſtood as they ſpoke. The Engliſh Dukes inſiſted on explicit anſwers, and cauſed them to be written over ſeveral times in the preſence of the commiſſioners, till they were quite clear of all chicane and quibble. The Duke of Glouceſter was ſtouter than his brother; and, as the Engliſh well knew his ſentiments to be more inclined to war than peace, they had procured him to be ſent, being well aſſured that he would let nothing be tranſacted that was not to the honour of his country, ſays Froiſſart. Richard wrote for anſwer to his uncles that the treaty ſhould proceed, for the war had laſted long enough." Unleſs the ſenſe is conveyed in p. 391, "The French accuſed the Engliſh," &c. The Duke of Lancaſter thought the King of France's anſwer ſo favourable that he was encouraged to urge his nephew and brother and the Parliament to ſet the preſent treaty on foot. "The Duke of Glouceſter was much colder in the matter, and care-

* Hiſtory of Pleſhy, p. 36.

fully

fully noticed all the contentious ſpeeches of the French *, ſaying, that the French always wiſhed to fight with both hands †." (p. 394.) Robert was well acquainted with the double character of the Duke. See their converſation together, p. 445; Hiſtory of Pleſhy, p. 44, n. "The heart of the Duke was hardened againſt peace, and he always returned to his former opinion, holding in contempt, by his words, the French in all things, notwithſtanding that Richard had ſaid to him. However, as he was a foreigner, and ſeemed eager to do good, and knowing, beſide, that the King of England wanted to conclude a peace, he diſſembled his real ſentiments as much as he could, and turned the converſation to other ſubjects." (p. 447.) See the original and a different tranſlation in the Hiſtory of Pleſhy, p. 44; as alſo of the diſcontents which the Duke of Lancaſter poured into the breaſt of his faithful ſquire, John Lackingay, p. 543; compare with Hiſtory of Pleſhy, p. 58. The French is ſtronger and more expreſſive, and the words in which the character of Richard II. is couched extremely poignant: "Il a le cul trop peſant: il ne demande que le boire, et de mengier, le dormir, et le danſer, et leſpringuer;" which Bourchier plainly renders, 'His *beſon* be ſo hevy he careth for nothyng but for meate and drynke and reſte and dalynge with ladyes and damoſelles.' *Eſpringuer* is old French for *dance*; *ſpringing* or *ſkipping*, or, as our Shakſpeare expreſſes it, "*capering* in a lady's chamber." Another MS. of Froiſſart has "repos, et d'eſtre avec les dames;" which is retained by Bourchier. The reſt of the hiſtory of the Duke of Glouceſter, related by our author, may be found in the Hiſtory of Pleſhy, to which the tranſlator makes handſome acknowledgment, p. 580.—Froiſſart next relates how the Earl Marſhal, who had adviſed the King to all the atrocities before related, and even executed ſome of them, challenged the Earl of Derby, ſon to the Duke of Lancaſter, which the weakneſs and ill advice of King Richard firſt ſuffered to be accepted, and afterwards the challengers baniſhed the kingdom—the Earl of Derby quitted England amidſt the good wiſhes of the Londoners; was accompanied, "not by trumpets nor the muſick of the town, but with tears and lamentations." (p. 606.) "The Duke of Lancaſter dying in the mean time, the King notified his death to the King of France, but not to his own ſon. Peace and intimate connexion between the two kingdoms might have been maintained, but King Richard and his Council broke off all theſe meaſures. Whatever misfortunes Fate has decreed cannot be prevented; they muſt have their courſe; and thoſe that befell King Richard are wonderful indeed to think on. He might indeed have avoided them: but what muſt be will be. I John Froiſſart, author of theſe Chronicles, will literally ſay, what in my younger days I heard at a manſion called Berkhempſted, diſtant from London 30 miles, and which at the time I am ſpeaking of, the year of our Lord 1861, belonged to the Prince of Wales, father to King Richard. As the Prince and Princeſs were about to leave England for Aquitaine, to hold their ſtate, the King of England, Queen Philippa, my miſtreſs, the Dukes of Clarence, Lancaſter, the Lord Edmund, who was afterwards Earl of Cambridge and Duke of York, with their children, came to this manſion, to viſit the Prince, and take leave of him. I was at that time 24 years old, and one of the clerks of the chamber to my lady the Queen. During this viſit, as I was ſeated on the bench, I heard the following converſation from a knight to ſome of the ladies of the Queen. He ſaid, 'There was in that country a book called *Bruſt* *, which many ſay contains the prophecies of Merlin. According to its contents, neither the Prince of Wales nor Duke of Clarence, though ſons to King Edward, will wear the crown of England; but it will fall to the Houſe of Lancaſter.' When the knight ſaid this, the Earl of Derby was not born; his birth was ſeven years after. This prophecy, however, was verified; for I have ſince ſeen

* "Reſſoignoit les contentions et deceptions de parolles contournées des François."

† "Et diſoit que les François vouloient toujours luiter les deux bras deſſus."—'You Frenchmen,' ſaid the Duke to Robert the Hermit, 'uſe ſuch ſpecious words beyond our underſtanding, that, when you will, you may urge them as ſignifying war or peace, as you ſhall chooſe.'—Compare a modern treaty of Amiens. EDIT.

* "The Hiſtory of Brute."

Henry

Henry Earl of Derby King of England." (p. 628.) "The Earl of Salisbury was sent over by Richard to break off the marriage of the Earl of Derby with the daughter of the Duke of Berry, by representing him as a traitor. When Richard held a tournament it was little attended, from the public resentment at his behaviour to the Earl of Derby. He set out, afterwards, for France, with the curses of the Londoners, who said he would no more return thence to joy than his ancestor Edward II. who governed the realm foolishly, through the counsels of the Despensers, and paid for it. This Richard of Bourdeaux has confided so long in weak and wicked counsellors, it cannot longer be borne." (p. 634.)

"The Londoners, by the Archbishop of Canterbury, Thomas Fitz Alan, son to the Earl of Arundel, invited over the Earl of Derby, who, assisted by the Duke of Britanny, landed, according to Froissart, at *Plymouth*, whence he gave notice of his arrival to the Mayor of London. The Earl and the Archbishop were met at Guildford; and the Citizens of London, whom Froissart represents as rich from their trade, enabled to live in state, and by whom the other parts of England are generally governed (p. 633), determined to place the Duke of Lancaster on the throne, and march against King Richard, whom they found at Flint castle*. After the King had surrendered to the Duke, they proceeded direct, by Windsor, Chertsey, and Shene, to the Tower of London. The Duke enquired how he could lay hands on those four companions who had strangled his uncle in the castle of Calais, and at length succeeded in arresting the *whole* four, and would not have taken 20,000 nobles for their deliverance. He had them confined in separate prisons in London. The mayor and the lawyers retired to the judgment-seat, and the four knights were condemned to death. They were sentenced to be brought before the apartment of the Tower of London in which King Richard was confined, that he might see them from the windows, and thence drawn on sledges by horses through the streets to Cheapside, each person separately, and there beheaded; their heads affixed to spikes on London bridge, and their bodies hung on a gibbet, and there left." (p. 668.)

When Froissart arrived in England he was introduced to Sir Thomas Percy, and at the inn where he lodged found "a gallant knight of the King's chamber; but he had that morning staid behind, on account of a slight pain in his head that had seized him the preceding night. This knight, whose name was Sir William Lisle, seeing that I was a foreigner and a Frenchman (for all that speak the language of Oil are by the English considered as Frenchmen, whatever country they may come from), made acquaintance with me." (p. 410.) This passage is thus translated by Lord Berners: "When he saw I was a stranger, and, as he thought, of the marchesse of France, because of my language, we fyll in acquayntance togyder." The account of St. Patrick's purgatory, which our author gives from this knight, is as entertaining as that of the four kings from that island, but too long for our purpose.

Thus have we brought to a conclusion this entertaining History, which we began to review in the preceding volume, p. 141; continued p. 633; and completed in the present, pp. 137, 444. We have slightly touched on errors of the printer or translator, and still more lightly on a comparison of the historian with his contemporaries in the detail of facts—except that extraordinary difference in his statement of the landing of Henry IV. when Duke of Lancaster, so diametrically opposite to all other relations. These splendid volumes have already found a sale which has encouraged the republication of them in an octavo size. To the first volume of this second edition is prefixed the Life of Froissart, by St. Palaye, formerly translated and published by Mr. J.; Memoir on his Works, by the same (Mem. de l'Acad. des Inscriptions, XX. 288); another on his Poems, by anonymous writers (ibid. VII. 869)*. We understand these will form a Vth volume in quarto, with the result of his Researches on the Breslau MS. (for results, we are informed, he has received)†. We flattered ourselves

* It was *Conway* castle to which Richard retired. The whole narrative here is very incorrect; and Mr. J. refers to the different English Chronicles. (p. 652.)

* We quote the duodecimo edition of this work. † See p. 304.

Mr.

Mr. J. would have diſcuſſed theſe ſeveral matters abovementioned, or that he will yet do ſo in a ſupplemental volume; and we hope his attachment to render the old French Hiſtorians familiar to his countrymen, ſhould it be true, as we have learnt, that he meditates a verſion of *Monſtrelet*, will not divert him from illuſtrating their narrative.

84. *An original Eſſay on the Immateriality and Immortality of the Human Soul, founded ſolely on phyſical and rational Principles. By* S. Drew. *The Second Edition, reviſed, corrected, enlarged, and greatly improved.*

THIS eſſay, which appears under the patronage of the Rev. John Whitaker, rector of Ruan Langhorne, to whom it is inſcribed, is the work of a maſter, though "the untutored child of Nature, deriving no advantage from education, indebted only and immediately to Heaven for a reach of thought *aſtoniſhingly great*, and a *mind* to which all the matter in the univerſe ſeems but an atom; and in himſelf exhibiting a ſplendid proof that the ſoul of man is *immortal*." *Antijacobin Review, February*, 1803. "The claims of an infant family obliging him to attend on the common avocations of life, have rendered the preſent work, during the whole progreſs of its compoſition, the produce of his leiſure hours; it has therefore been written under different impreſſions. On a ſecond review he has found ſome paragraphs which required elucidation; and in this new edition the whole is analyſed and arranged in a more methodical order, which will render the arguments more diſtinct, and place their energy in a more deciſive point of view." Pref. p. xxii. "Two ſources of argument are now ventured on which were untouched in the former edition; and two entire ſections are added, which are founded entirely on arguments drawn from the omnipotency and omnipreſency of God. Theſe new ſections, together with thoſe additional arguments occaſionally interſperſed through the work, will form an addition of nearly 40 pages; and, I flatter myſelf, will add more to the argumentative part of the book than to the number of its leaves." (p. xxiii.)—"The confidence which I feel in the enlightened liberality of the reſpectable inhabitants of Cornwall, precludes the neceſſity of all apology for theſe alterations and corrections." (p. xxiv.)

A more ample liſt of ſubſcribers we have hardly ever ſeen to any work.

85. *The Fourteenth and Fifteenth Annual Accounts of the Collation of the LXX Verſion. By* Robert Holmes, *D.D. Canon of* Chriſt Church.

WE gave an account of the Thirteenth in our vol. LXXI. p. 486. The Fourteenth reports progreſs at Rome, Vienna, and Paris; and adds the diſcovery of a moſt valuable MS. in the library of the Senate at Zittau, which has remained unknown ever ſince December 16, 1620, on which day it was preſented to the Senate by a Lutheran prieſt of Bohemia, and was, with another of Plato, preſerved from the almoſt total deſtruction of the town by bombardment by the Auſtrians, in July 1757 (XXVII. 379). It is the common opinion at Zittau, that this MS. was formerly in Mount Athos; but this there ſeems ſome reaſon to doubt. It contains every book of the New Teſtament; and of the Old, the books of Moſes, Joſhua, Judges, Ruth, four books of Kings, two of Chronicles, two of Eſdras, Nehemiah, four of Maccabees, Eſther, Judith, Tobit. Profeſſor Matthæi, who undertook to collate it, obſerves, that is written in fair, clear, equal letters, and with very few or well-known abbreviations; and affords a very great and remarkable variety of readings, particularly in Joſhua and Judges, but feweſt in Ruth, agreeing eſſentially with no MS. hitherto collated. The collation was completed, and lodged in the Bodleian Library, April 1, 1803; in which year a collation from a MS. of the Pſalms, in capital letters of gold and ſilver, was preſented to Dr. Holmes by Bp. Dampier.

The balance in hand, laſt year, appears to be 584l. 14s.; and the deficiency of ſubſcriptions 56l. 14s. We join our applications to the Friends of ſacred learning, to thoſe of the late learned Doctor and the Delegates.

86. *The Duty of Stedfaſtneſs in Church Communion. A Sermon, by* Edward Pearſon, *B. D. Rector of* Rempſtone, Notts.

ADVERTISEMENT: "The following Sermon was written and preached with the view of guarding the more ſober-minded and better-diſpoſed part of my pariſhioners againſt the invita-

tion

tion to diſſent, or to a conduct nearly equivalent to diſſent, with which they are perpetually aſſailed by the Baptiſts and Methodiſts, who abound in this neighbourhood; and it is now publiſhed in the hope that it may be of uſe in other places which are in a ſimilar ſituation. By a conduct nearly equivalent to diſſent, I mean *the practice*, which, abſurd and inconſiſtent as it is, ſeems to be gaining ground, of attending the ſervice of the Church in one part of the day and the ſervice of the Meeting-houſe in the other. E. P." Text, 1 Kings xviii. 21.

87. *A Sermon, preached before the Aldermen and Corporation of* Grantham, *on* Sunday, Oct. 21, 1804. *By the Rev.* Robert Laſcelles Carr, *Chaplain to Earl* Clanwilliam *and Lord* Mendip. *Publiſhed at the Requeſt of the Corporation.*

MR. C. applies his text, from Pſalm lxxxii. part of ver. 6 and 7, *I have ſaid ye are gods, but ye ſhall die like men*, both to the behaviour of magiſtrates and the reſpect due to them; and obſerving, "it is generally ſuppoſed that this earth is inhabited by 1000 millions of men, or thereabouts; and that 33 years make a generation; and therefore, that in 33 years there die 1000 millions. Thus the number of thoſe who die on earth amounts, in each year, to 30 millions; each day, 32,000; each hour, 3400; each minute, 60; each ſecond, 1. This calculation muſt neceſſarily ſtrike us; if the mortality be ſo great every year, and every hour, is it not probable that he who reflects on it may himſelf be one of thoſe ſoon to ſwell the liſt of our dead? It is at leaſt certain that it ought to lead us to think ſeriouſly and often on this ſubject. Now, at this very moment, one of our fellow-creatures is going out of the world; and, before another hour be paſt, more than 3000 ſouls will have entered into an eternal ſtate."

88. *Strictures and Remarks on the Earl of* Selkirk's *Obſervations on the preſent State of the Highlands of* Scotland, *with a View of the Cauſes and probable Conſequences of Emigration. By* Robert Brown, *Eſq. Sheriff-Subſtitute of the Weſtern Diſtrict of* Invernesſhire.

"On my arrival in Edinburgh, a few days ago, a friend favoured me with a peruſal of Lord Selkirk's work, intituled, "Obſervations on the preſent State of the Highlands of Scotland, with a View of the Cauſes and probable Conſequences of Emigration*." Feeling an intereſt in the proſperity of the Highlands, where my lot is caſt, I read the book with attention, and beg leave to lay before the publick a few remarks upon it. I am far from pretending to controvert any of his Lordſhip's theories, borrowed from received ſyſtems of political œconomy, of which I do not profeſs to be a judge. But I am bold to maintain, that theſe theories are wholly inapplicable to the preſent ſtate of the Highlands; or, rather, that that ſtate has changed ſo rapidly of late years as wholly to elude their graſp. I hope to make it evident to every candid reader, that his Lordſhip's knowledge of the Highlands is very ſuperficial; that his information was chiefly derived from perſons who had no partiality towards their own country; and that his Lordſhip, miſled by the partial examination of a diſtrict or two, made a ſweeping concluſion, that all the Highlands and Iſles were in the ſame ſtate. That, ſo far from the Highlands and Iſles being overſtocked with inhabitants, ſo as to require emigration, theſe countries require the aid of new ſettlers to ſtock them properly, and to convert to profit all thoſe ſources of induſtry which Nature preſents. That the authorities on which his Lordſhip founds his arguments are obſolete, and wholly inapplicable to the preſent ſtate of the Highlands and Iſles; and that, in fact, no authority older than ten years is admiſſible. That every induſtrious man may find a comfortable ſubſiſtence, for himſelf and family, in the Highlands and Iſles; and, with reſpect to thoſe who will not work, we ſhould be obliged to the Earl of Selkirk, and others who wiſh to ſtock their eſtates on the other ſide of the Atlantic, to take them from us. Lord Selkirk, ſo far as can be collected through this work, aſcribes emigration, firſt, to the change from antient to modern manners among the people; ſecond, to the riſe of rents; third, to the introduction of ſheep, and engroſſing of farms; fourth, an overcharged population, which cannot find employment in their own country.—In following out his very elaborate reaſonings on the ſubject, the facts to be adduced will enable the reader to judge how far any of theſe cauſes have produced the effects aſcribed to them. It will be ſeen that they are, in a great meaſure, hypothetical; have had either no real exiſtence, or little or no effect on emigration. The only object I have in view is, to ſet the publick right with regard to facts, which I ſtate from *local* knowledge, and to leave them to draw the proper inference. Should theſe obſervations meet with a favourable recep-

* Reviewed in p. 233.

tion,

tion, they may probably be illuſtrated at greater length at a future opportunity. In the mean time I ſhall confine my remarks principally to the nine firſt diviſions of his Lordſhip's work. But here I think it neceſſary to make a few obſervations on what his Lordſhip ſtates in p. 5 of the Introduction: 'That he reſolved to try the experiment, and at his own riſk to engage ſome of the emigrants, who were preparing to go to the United States, to change their deſtination, and to embark for our own colonies.' In the 11th chapter that topick is again entered upon at greater length; and, in pp. 166 and 167, his Lordſhip quotes the names of certain ſettlements in America to which the Highlanders of different diſtricts have the greateſt predilection, ariſing from the connexion that ſubſiſts betwixt the original ſettlers and their relations at home. That, previous to the American war, certain colonies of Highlanders ſettled in the provinces alluded to, may be admitted; but that his Lordſhip is wholly correct in his ſtatement, is denied. In oppoſition to theſe repreſentations I beg leave to ſtate, that, at the commencement of the American war, moſt of the Highlanders ſided with the Royal Party, and, from the ultimate aſcendancy of the Republicans, were in general deprived of their whole property in the United States; and, at the end of the war, after ſuffering great miſery, were either obliged to return to Europe, or to remove to the Britiſh Settlements on the banks of the river St. Lawrence. This they were enabled to do by the humane interpoſition of the Britiſh Government in behalf of ſuffering Loyaliſts. The bad treatment of the Loyaliſts by the Republicans was reſented by their countrymen at home. Of this treatment they had ample opportunities of learning from ſome of the emigrants who returned to the mother-country at the end of the war, and from the number of Highland ſoldiers who had ſerved in America, and who were diſbanded at the general peace. It may be eaſily conceived, therefore, that ever ſince the American war, the Highlanders, whatever predilection they had for emigrating, had none for going to the United States; and experience has proved the fact. The original emigrations from the Long Iſland, which comprehends that range of iſlands from the Butt of Lewis to Barrahead, had always been to thoſe countries now forming the Britiſh Settlements. The people of Glengary, Lochaber, and moſt of Inverneſsſhire, particularly the Roman Catholicks, had ſettled at firſt in Canada; and moſt of the Loyaliſts that remained in America joined their countrymen in the Britiſh Settlements: ſo that, in fact, any inducement that can ariſe from the connexion ſubſiſting between the firſt ſettlers and their countrymen at home operates directly towards diverting the current of emigration to the Britiſh Settlements. Of the number of veſſels that went with emigrants from the Highlands, betwixt the termination of the American and the commencement of the late war, I cannot at preſent ſpeak with preciſion; but I am certain that the greater part of them were bound for the Britiſh Settlements. From Skye I know but of two which ſailed for North Carolina, though I know of many others from the Long Iſland and Fort William that went to Nova Scotia, and other parts of the Britiſh Settlements. Theſe particulars I may yet be able to aſcertain; but I am enabled, by a communication made by a gentleman of reſpectability in the ſervice of the Honourable Board of Cuſtoms, and other means, to ſtate more minutely the number and deſtination of the emigrant ſhips during the late emigrations of 1801, 1802, and 1803. In the year 1801, a Mr. George Duncon, from Pictou, carried out two cargoes of emigrants from Fort William to Pictou, conſiſting of about ſeven hundred ſouls*. A veſſel ſailed the ſame ſeaſon from Iſle Martin, with about one hundred paſſengers, it is believed, for the ſame place. No more veſſels ſailed that year; but, in 1802, eleven large ſhips ſailed with emigrants to America. Of theſe four were from Fort William, one from Knoidart, one from Iſle Martin, one from Uiſt, one from Barra, one from Moidart, one from Greenock. Five of theſe were bound to Canada, four to Pictou, and one to Cape Breton. The only remaining veſſel, which took in a cargo of people in Skye, ſailed for Wilmington, in the United States. In the year 1803, excluſive of Lord Selkirk's tranſports, eleven cargoes of emigrants went from the North Highlands. Of theſe four were from the Moray Frith, two from Ullapool, three from Stornaway, and two from Fort William. The whole of theſe cargoes were bound for the Britiſh Settlements, and moſt of them were diſcharged at Pictou. Since that time, ſeveral veſſels have ſailed from the North-weſt Highlands with emigrants, but the whole of them were for the Britiſh Colonies. What muſt the publick, therefore, think of the

* "Upwards of fifty paſſengers died in one of theſe ſhips on her paſſage. I ſaw the ſhips when at Fort William; they were much crowded. When the paſſengers landed in America, they were ſhut up in a point of land, and all communication betwixt them and the reſt of the country people cut off, to prevent the contagion of diſeaſe from ſpreading."

diſintereſted

diſintereſted and laudable deſire of the Earl of Selkirk, to change the current of emigration from the United States to the Britiſh Settlements? Thoſe who are unacquainted with his Lordſhip's patriotiſm and integrity may be diſpoſed to impute his ſtatements to a deſire to allay the prejudices of his countrymen againſt emigration, while he effects his object in ſtocking his tranſatlantic eſtate with emigrants. But I am diſpoſed to aſcribe theſe ſtatements entirely to his ignorance of the decided propenſity which the Highlanders have for the Britiſh Settlements. When, out of twenty-five veſſels at leaſt, only one, or at moſt two, ſailed with emigrants for the United States in 1801, 1802, and the early part of the year 1803, previous to the departure of Lord Selkirk, what are we to think of his claim to merit for changing the current of emigration, or of the diſintereſted ſacrifices he has made, *to induce* the people to go to the Britiſh Settlements? In fact, his Lordſhip and his agents, as if they knew the predilection of the people, were more aſſiduous and ſucceſsful in procuring emigrants in thoſe diſtricts which had never ſent colonies to the United States than in thoſe which had. I have no heſitation in ſaying, that, had his Lordſhip wiſhed to ſtock a property in the United States, in place of Prince Edward's, he would have found it difficult to procure a ſingle cargo in the North Highlands, unleſs, perhaps, from Skye alone. Whereas, by ſettling his colony in a place to which the Highlanders had the ſtrongeſt predilection, he found it eaſy to procure the number of ſettlers he wanted. If his Lordſhip, as he ſays, has given great advantages to the people *to induce them* to go to the Britiſh Settlements, he muſt have been impoſed upon, as thoſe people, without any of the inducements held out by his Lordſhip, if diſpoſed to emigrate at all, were previouſly determined to go to the Britiſh Settlements. Lord Selkirk and his emigrants furniſh the ſtrongeſt proof of the preference given by the Highlanders to one colony in place of another. His Lordſhip's original intention was, to ſettle his colony near the Falls of St. Mary. The people of the Long Iſland ſigned his ſubſcription-papers, ſuppoſing the place near to the other Britiſh Settlements, and ignorant that the Falls of St. Mary were one thouſand five hundred miles from the mouth of the river St. Lawrence; but when, at the payment of the firſt inſtalment of the freight, they became acquainted with the geography of the country, they inſiſted on being ſettled near their countrymen, and Lord Selkirk's agent was obliged to acquieſce. I ſhall quit this part of the ſubject by obſerving, that it would have been wiſer in his Lordſhip to have made no claim of merit for having changed the current of emigration. He ſhould have been entirely ſilent on that topick; as what he has advanced upon it betrays a want of enquiry, or his patriotiſm would not have led him to attempt what had been already done to his hand." (pp. 1—11.)

"It is to be hoped, that every propoſition originally laid down has been completely eſtabliſhed; and that it muſt appear to every unprejudiced perſon, the Highlanders may find ample and profitable employment in their own country, in the improvement of waſte lands, in fiſheries, and probably, at no diſtant period, in manufactures, if they are diſpoſed to be induſtrious: that, ſo far from being a burthen on their landlords, as repeatedly aſſerted by his Lordſhip, or its being either the policy or intereſt of the landlords to get rid of them, it is both the policy and intereſt of landlords, through a very extenſive range of the Highlands and Iſles, to retain them: that, even where the intereſt of the landlord requires to enlarge an arable farm, in order to introduce a more ſkilful cultivation, or to lay an extenſive range of mountains under ſheep, his intereſt alſo requires him to provide for the tenants who may have been diſpoſſeſſed by the crofting ſyſtem; for which there are extenſive and commodious tracts on almoſt every eſtate: that, in ſuch a caſe, the tenant, having his labour confined to a clear and preciſe object, is in a much more comfortable ſituation than when he loitered and ſlept among the mountains, and had no definite object of purſuit: that, in all caſes, a man who is diſpoſed to be induſtrious may turn his labour to much better account in the Highlands than he can in the Colonies, eſpecially if he labour in agriculture or fiſhing; and, with reſpect to thoſe who are averſe to labour, that they muſt be in a much worſe ſituation in the Colonies, where they muſt labour or ſtarve, than in their own country, where they can ſupport exiſtence with hardly any labour. It may be farther remarked, that the ſums neceſſary to convey a man and his family to America, and to maintain them there until produce can be raiſed, would be amply ſufficient to ſtock a farm, or to eſtabliſh a lucrative fiſhery in the Highlands; where, with all the diſadvantage of paying rent, the labour of the tenant will prove more beneficial to himſelf than in America. This remark is offered to the ſerious conſideration of ſuch tenants as may have been deluded into a favourable opinion of emigration." (pp. 115—117.)

Edinburgh, February, 1806.

89. *Thoughts on the relative State of Great Britain and France at the Close of Mr. Pitt's Life and Administration, in* 1806.

AFTER depicting, in the moſt lively colours, the extraordinary "events which have taken place in Europe, domeſtic as well as foreign, ſince the commencement of laſt October, and by which the hiſtory of many years appears to have been compreſſed into the limits of a few weeks, and the laſt few weeks preſent, in their aggregate, matter ſo intereſting to the felicity, or ſo important to the intereſts, of mankind," the writer concludes his *Thoughts* with giving his opinion, that, "if, after the deceaſe of Mr. Pitt, which ſeems to open ſo fair and natural an occaſion, they will mingle conciliation and a pacific diſpoſition with the energy and activity that characterized his adminiſtration, a new æra will open. The violence of mutual antipathies will inſenſibly diminiſh; and a few months will probably *produce a ſecure, an honourable, and a permanent peace.*"

But to maintain that energy and activity on which our ſecurity and exiſtence depend, he recommends the following meaſure: "A *parochial* ſurvey of the whole kingdom, ſtating, not only the number of inhabitants, their ages and poſſeſſions, but accurately diſtinguiſhing the arable, paſture, woodland, and waſte, in each diſtrict, and the cattle and horſes. The liſt of proprietors of land would enable Government to aſcertain the number and condition of perſons poſſeſſing landed property. No apprehenſions could juſtly be entertained of putting arms into their hands, and thus making property the agent and inſtrument of its own defence. Every poſſible ſimplicity ſhould be ſtudied in the manual exerciſe taught. By a force thus conſtituted, America rendered ineffectual all the efforts made by this Country for her ſubjugation. This would form a diſciplined *Poſſe Comitatus*, acting in defence of the laws and conſtitution, under the authority of the Sovereign as the ſupreme head. To theſe might be added a third proviſion, calculated to encourage and to ſupport in the diſcharge of his military duty that part of the ſociety which might be in a great degree or altogether deſtitute of property, by providing funds ſimilar to the Patriotic Fund, for the maintenance of ſuch as fell in the ſervice of their Country in caſe of invaſion. The harbour at Dover ſhould be reſtored, and docks conſtructed, where ſhips of war might be promptly refitted, and a flotilla of ſmall veſſels, armed on the ſame principles as the French, collected ready, on the firſt ſignal, to diſpute their paſſage. Laſtly, a *tranſfer* of the debt due in India, if it could be made, to Great Britain, muſt be, it is obvious, a meaſure of incalculable public benefit. There can be little or no doubt that the great proportion of thoſe individuals to whom the debt is due would readily, and even gratefully, conſent to receive *ſix* per cent. (inſtead of 10 or 12, which accrued on the 85 millions of public debt in India), provided that ſome guarantee or ſecurity were given on the part of the State, under Parliamentary ſanction, for the reſt, and regular payments in this country. A new capital would thus be formed, and thrown into the hands of the Eaſt India Company for commercial purpoſes. That capital would pay its *income returns* in England; and the paper of the Eaſt India Company would thereby ſtand exactly in Aſia as the paper of the Bank of England does in London. The efforts which the French Government might make to attack us in that quarter muſt then be ſuſtained by the remittances of treaſure. Such exertions would only exhauſt the enemy, and would form additional ſupplies to the Britiſh revenues in India." (pp. 30—46.)

The remainder of the pamphlet is taken up in characterizing Mr. Pitt as one of the moſt illuſtrious perſons whom England has ever produced, but by no means an "excellent ſtateſman," but whoſe death took place at a moment when he could neither have augmented his own perſonal fame, nor have contributed to the glory and felicity of his country; for how could he continue the war, or, on his principles, ſolicit peace, or hope to obtain it? "The name of Mr. Fox, as a member of the Cabinet, and particularly in the department at the head of which he is placed, will operate with electric effect on Buonaparte, to whom he is perſonally known, and whoſe character he has had opportunities of ſtudying."

"I conſider the termination of the actual Adminiſtration as the firſt dawn of peace;" for the ſtability of which it "becomes us to diſplay a magnanimous and liberal ſpirit at its commencement, yet not relaxing in the preparations for domeſtic ſecurity." (pp. 57—59.)

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"We must conciliate our enemy; and, if we desire to remain at peace with Buonaparte, let us beware how we venture to treat him with the same freedom as we do George III. He cannot stand the severity of the press, whether applied to his person, his title, or his actions." (p. 62.)

There is much good painting and reflection on the *events* of the *war*. How far the *sentiments* on *peace* are equally just must be referred to the public opinion.

This is a specious plea for peace under the representation of the sinister events of war, yet with a shew of firmness in maintaining war.

The English Nation have not acquitted themselves to their satisfaction in making any peace from that of Utrecht to that of Amiens. They ought, therefore, well to weigh every consideration that is thrown out to them; and, above all things, not to suffer the clamours of the multitude against expence in so essential a point as a war for their very existence to overpower.

90. *The Muses' Tribute, a Monody to the Memory of that most illustrious Statesman the Right Honourable* William Pitt; *late Chancellor of His Majesty's Exchequer, &c. &c. By* J. B. Orme, *Esq. Author of "The Pursuit of Happiness," &c. With Notes biographical and explanatory, forming a Compendium of his Life and great National Achievements, extracted from the Opinions of several political Writers of Eminence; with the Debates in Parliament on the Merits of his long and ardent Administration.*

AN attempt to preserve, in verse and prose, the sentiments of the moment respecting this great man.

91. *A Sermon, preached in the Cathedral Church of* St. Paul, London, *on* Thursday, May 30, 1805, *being the Yearly Meeting of the Children educated in the Charity Schools in and about the Cities of* London *and* Westminster. *By the Honourable and Right Reverend* George *Lord Bishop of* Bristol.

FROM John xiii. 35, his Lordship recommends that "universal benevolence, or good will towards all men; a sentiment scarcely admitted, doubtless imperfectly understood, till our Saviour undertook the redemption of mankind. An affectionate zeal for the welfare of near relatives, a warm interest in the prosperity of friends, and a good fellowship with neighbours—in a good sense of the term, were cherished, felt, and maintained; but it was reserved for Him who died for the sins of all men, to extend the principle of benevolence still farther; to teach the heart an unbounded sympathy, and to convince mankind, that, as by his advent 'the wall of partition' was 'broken down,' so thereby are all the Nations of the world become one people, subject to the laws of one Omnipotent Father, and capable of sharing the mercies purchased for them by one Redeemer."..... "Our Saviour, though he knew the novelty of the principle which he wished to establish, and the prejudices that by its adoption were to be surmounted, yet, fully impressed with the importance of the doctrine, lost no opportunity of enforcing by precept, of proving by example, of encouraging by the hope of present happiness, and the prospect of future reward, the blessed effect of universal brotherly love. Indeed, it is the very badge of the Christian profession, purchased for us through the blood of our blessed Saviour and Redeemer; who, by this very sacrifice—of giving us, in Himself, the strongest proofs of that love—closed his ministry. For, did he not die for the sins of all mankind?"... "We are bound to manifest an affectionate zeal, tempered, however, by discretion, for the welfare of our fellow-creatures, a lively interest in their present happiness, and a warm concern for their future prosperity. Benevolence does not consist in vague schemes for providing for the wants of miserable objects by measures inadequate to their effect, by liberal relief, the charity of undiscerning contributors, misapplied in the application, or short-lived from its incompetency, and then succeeded by some other vagary."..... "Behold near 6000 children assembled together in the temple of their God and your God. Consider them as one family with yourselves, protected by one Omnipotent Father, supported by the voluntary contributions of this Metropolis. Look upon them, and with that affectionate interest which the feeling must create, as heirs, together with ourselves, of the kingdom of Heaven. And, whether as disciples of the blessed Jesus, we contemplate them as so many zealous

zealous supporters of Chriſtianity, whether, as members of one ſociety, we look up to them as the future maintainers of peace and good order, or whether, as Engliſhmen, we reſt our reaſonable hopes of their upholding our invaluable conſtitution; in either of theſe points of view, ſurely they become objects of the moſt lively intereſt. But, when united, I will not ſay they claim, for ſure I am they will receive, all the ſupport we can poſſibly give them, all the protection their ſituation demands from us, and all the inſtruction we can pour into their minds. If it be an alarming conſideration, as in truth it is, to ſuppoſe what might have been the probable fate of moſt of theſe children, had they been left to their own guidance and diſcretion; what a dangerous thing it would have been to the State, had 6000 of its children, living in the boſom of its City, been allowed to follow, without controul, any impulſe of the moſt inordinate paſſions; if it be a thought that might have appalled the moſt intrepid mind, to weigh the conſequences that might ariſe had this number been left a prey to the profligate ſinner or the avowed infidel; does it not become matter of real conſolation to feel, that, through the mercy of Providence, the reverſe is the caſe? Is it not a reaſonable cauſe of proud exultation, to reflect on the individual, national, and eternal advantages that may reſult from this example of Chriſtian charity which is this day ſet before us?".....“I believe I ſhall not be accuſed of repreſenting the times worſe than they really are, when I venture to aſſert, that, at no other period has it been of more importance to attend, with a ſcrupulous jealouſy, to what publications are put into the hands of theſe children, and are elſewhere diſperſed; and that this is not an obſervation looſely thrown out, I will only require you to call to mind the innumerable publications diſſeminated over the country, and brought down to a level both with the pecuniary ability and common underſtanding of the lower orders of ſociety. Nay, more, there is ſcarcely a country town in the kingdom which has not a cheap circulating library, compoſed of works which captivate the mind and miſlead the ſenſes, inflame the paſſions and pervert the underſtanding, ſap the principles of loyalty, patriotiſm, and national virtue, and, above all, ridicule the ſacred truths of Scripture, and laugh at the awful threats of eternal puniſhment. Such publications muſt produce the moſt ſerious conſequences; and the only antidote, at leaſt the moſt effectual one, againſt this inſidious poiſon is the Book of God.”

92. *The Elements of* Greek *Grammar; with Notes. For the Uſe of thoſe who have made ſome Progreſs in the Language.*

THIS elementary work, which, we are given to underſtand, is the production of Dr. Valpy, of Reading ſchool, opens a new æra in Greek education. From the pen of ſo ſound and accurate a ſcholar we expected ſomething new and intereſting, nor have we been diſappointed. This Grammar makes that branch of learning pleaſant and alluring, which was before conſidered as harſh and diſcouraging. It is diffidently given out by the author as intended only for a particular ſchool; but we ſcruple not to ſay, that, from intrinſic merit, it muſt find its way into the generality of claſſical ſeminaries, when it is matured into that perfection which is evidently deſigned. The principles of Greek Grammar are here conſiderably ſimplified, and a very clear explanation is given of every term of the art. In ſome things we are inclined to withhold our aſſent, but we always applaud the attempt; and the axe being once laid to the ſtubborn root of many difficulties, they now are in a promiſing way to be leveled to the ground. We are glad to ſee our author preferring the plan of our countryman, the great Buſby, to the more intricate ſyſtem of the French Clenard, and his ten declenſions and thirteen conjugations. That plan has been ſanctioned by Profeſſor Moor in Scotland, and we hope to ſee it univerſally adopted in this country.

Cedite, Scriptores Galli!

The verbs are in this Grammar printed in a neat and diſtinct form; and the Engliſh of every tenſe is given; a new and arduous attempt, not always indeed ſuſceptible of ſucceſs, conſidering the varieties ariſing from the application of the particles. The Syntax is clear and comprehenſive, and the examples are uniformly taken from the beſt models of the language, if we except Plutarch, who, though always intereſting, is not always pure in his diction. Horne Tooke's “*Epea Pteroenta*” has furniſhed

nished many hints for the explanation of the particles. We are particularly struck with a synopsis of the prepositions, Greek and Latin, in verse, which must necessarily fix their various uses in the memory of the student. We do not exactly agree with the learned author in rejecting the rule of Terentianus Maurus, though we think that he succeeded in proving the deviations from it in the best Latin poets to be numerous. The most elegant of our modern writers of Latin poetry, moreover, think with him. In the celebrated poem, *De Animi Immortalitate*, we find *vestigia stirpis, frigora spiravit, fonte scientiæ, quid sibi sperat*, &c. But still we consider the Greek cadence, as properly explained, p. 145, to be legitimately used in Latin poetry. If our author has given too much latitude in this respect, we are not sure that he has not given us too little in his rules for Iambic metre. The dialects are explained in a clearer manner than we have ever observed in a similar work. The Latin language is very justly called a dialect of the Greek; and the division of the Attic into *old*, *middle*, and *new*, of Bentley and Dawes, has been followed. The change of letters by the dialects is not only instructive, but entertaining. The greatest novelty in this Grammar is the nature and the history of the Homeric Digamma. This alone is sufficient to recommend it to those schools in which the language is taught critically, although the pupils may have acquired the rudiments from a different Grammar. Whether the digamma is pronounced V or W cannot be of sufficient consequence to reward the author for his ample and very ingenious analysis of that matter. The origin of the language, from Lennep to Lord Monboddo, is curious, and ought to be known by the Greek student; but we honestly confess we think it more specious than solid. What again particularly distinguishes this Grammar are the analogical notes, comparing the Greek with the Latin, French, English, Hebrew, and other languages. This species of comparison is calculated to interest the student, and to fix the idioms of different languages in his mind. The author candidly bespeaks the observations and criticisms of classical and professional scholars, and promises a more complete and more correct edition of a work which bids fair to be productive of considerable advantage to the Greek student, but which, from the elegance of the printing, and the fineness of the paper, will not, in a pecuniary point of view, be profitable to the editor. We should not omit to say, that to this well-digested Grammar is prefixed a copper-plate, correctly engraved, of the abbreviations and connexions to be found in printed and manuscript copies. It is, we believe, the fullest and the best which was ever given to a Greek Grammar.

93. *Poetical Amusement on the Journey of Life*, &c. &c. *By* William Meyler.

WERE the pretensions of this writer far less than they really are, his modestly disclaiming of what are truly his rights would disarm criticism. His rights are those of a sensible, ingenious, and deserving man, whose retrospect of life, as taken in the volume before us, presents an entertaining companion, a worthy citizen—in the *unrepublicanized* acceptation of that word, a social neighbour, a faithful friend, and a very respectable member of the community.

Among the miscellaneous pieces are, the Tribute to the Memory of his Two exalted Friends, ANSTEY and GRAVES. These, with the Ode read to the "Humane Society," BLISSET, Farewell Medical Dinner, the Lines to Mr. PRATT, the Address to the Duke of Leeds, and a variety of others, whether serious, theatric, epigrammatic, or jocular, are written with ease, pleasantry, piety, or sensibility, as the subjects agreeably shift

"From grave to gay, from lively to severe."

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

Articles of MARRIAGES and DEATHS *must* be authenticated by REAL Names.

The *Præpositus* enquired after by *A very old Subscriber* was the Bailiff of the Town.

A. E. requests information relative to the *Terræ Filius* Speeches formerly delivered at the Oxford Act; and wishes to know whence and at what period they originated, how long they continued, and, if any were printed, in what work they are to be found. [Two volumes under that title were published in 12mo, 1726.]

M. M. asks, why the name of Sir CHARLES PLAYTERS, bart. now living near Norwich, but formerly of Sotherly in Suffolk, is regularly omitted in the List of Baronets in the Court Calendars, as it is one of the oldest titles?

The Poem of J. C. of Norwich is too long for insertion.

ELODY

ELOGY *on the Death of the Right Hon.* WILLIAM PITT, *January* 23, 1806.

Non sibi, sed Patriæ vixit.

HARK! the bell's deep and slow-repeating sound [worn cell;
Summons Reflection from her care-
Gives, while mute Horror sheds her influence round,
The awful tidings of our Patriot's knell.

And, ah! behold, in long procession go
The snowy plume, the proudly-scutcheon'd herse, [woe
The sable-train of friends, whose heartfelt
Mocks every effort of recording verse.

Yonder, in that vast venerable Dome,
Thy lov'd remains, illustrious PITT, are laid; [tomb
There many a Hero finds a laurel'd
And letter'd tablet to adorn his shade.

There kings, philosophers, and poets lie,
Statesmen, and warriors tried, and all who claim
For genuine worth the sympathetic sigh,
Or bid Ambition mark the road to Fame.

Take thy repose near CHATHAM'S honour'd dust,
O great descendant of a Sire so bright!
Who taught, by rules sublime and models just, [flight.
Thy eaglet wing to soar with equal

O, could the sorrowing Muse one spark attain [thy breast,
Of that pure genius which illum'd
Then should her lay th' applause of Senates gain, [press'd.
And Fame repeat what Gratitude ex-

But vain th' attempt! her lyre can ne'er be strung [varied theme;
Such notes to sound, as mark'd thy
Words, on whose pathos raptur'd Poets hung, [esteem.
And thoughts, profoundest Sages must

Not HE, whose speech—a bold Cecropian tide— [king;
Was wont to awe the artful victor
Nor HE, who bade Sedition's flood subside, [praise to sing;
And taught Rome's sons their Consul's

Nor aught of antient, or of modern lore,
That shews the rhetorician's forceful art, [explore,
Like thee, the soul's best meanings could
Or rouse the gen'rous feelings of the heart.

Yet, other labours could thy powers embrace;— [great;—
Thy talents various, as thy mind was
Whether the mazes of Finance to trace,
And fix the tott'ring credit of the State;
Or Trade instruct her gainful arts to ply,
Or Commerce teach to plough the boist'rous wave;
Hibernia's sons to own a closer tie,
Or crush the viper Treason in her cave.

But who can say what Britain e'er must owe [Main;
To thee for all her triumphs on the
Triumphs, that forc'd th' astonish'd world to know [reign?
Her giant strength, her wide-extended

Or who enough can praise thy temper'd soul, [career;
That scorn'd the lure of Pleasure's vain
And, at an age when Passion braves controul, [task severe?
Sought midnight toils, and many a

Or who its nobleness can truly tell,
That spurn'd indignant ev'ry selfish thought;—
Anxious to forward lov'd Britannia's weal,
Britannia's thanks the only boon it sought?

What though thy great and comprehensive plan, [chain,
Europe to rescue from her galling
Fail'd, by events inscrutable to man,
Which often prove his wisest projects vain;

Yet to thy name shall future times be just, [town;
And friends and foes alike thy merits
Rivals shall drop a tear upon thy bust,
And Glory grace it with her noblest crown.

Suffex. J. D.

POEMS *for the* ANNIVERSARY *of the* LITERARY FUND, *at* Freemasons Hall, *May* 8, 1806.

I. *Written and Recited by* WILLIAM-THOMAS FITZ-GERALD, *Esq.*

NOW many a fleeting year has pass'd away, [lay,
Since first my Muse, with unambitious
Was eager to promote your gen'rous plan,
Which succours Merit, and ennobles man.

Each step you took some obstacle arose—
The Fate of Genius is, to have its foes!
Dawning success your ceaseless cares attend, [friend:
Science revives, for BRUNSWICK is her
The crystal drop thus falls unseen, unknown,
And yet in time it perforates the stone.

That Power, who wisely on mankind bestows
A thirst for happiness and a dread of woes;
Could ne'er ordain the learned, and the wise, [vile,
To sink in want, while Vice and Folly

Go, and explore the Priſon's gloomy cell, [dwell!
Where pale Diſeaſe, and hopeleſs Miſery
Oft will you find the Man of Letters there,
Torpid with grief, or frantic with deſpair!
Behold his children meet his ghaſtly eye,
Aſking that bread he has not to ſupply;
While, like a lily bending to the ſhower,
The beauteous partner of his happier hour, [preſt,
With all a wife's and mother's cares op-
Sinks her pale cheek upon her huſband's breaſt— ['mongſt men,
Stone-moulded hearts—for ſuch there are
Think he may find ſubſiſtence from his pen; [ſpire
Spare the reproach!—is this a time t'in-
The ſlave of poverty to wake the lyre;
Can Genius ſoar! can Fancy warm the brain!
Of the poor victim of diſtreſs and pain?
Who hopeleſs ſees, to blaſt his wiſh for life,
A ſtarving offspring, and a dying wife!
But as the breeze, and Heav'n-deſcending dew, [new;
In drooping flowers their vivid tints re-
Give a freſh verdure to the arid plain,
And make the face of Nature ſmile again!
So ſhall your bounty theſe dark manſions chear, [the tear;
Warm the cold heart, and charm away
Bid Genius to new flights of Fancy ſoar,
Science rejoice! and Learning pine no more!
The Muſe's heart with inſpiration fire,
Tyrtæus like, to ſtrike the patriot lyre—
The Poet, arm'd in England's ſacred cauſe,
Courts not the feather of a vain applauſe;
Not prone to flatter Pow'r, or Pow'r oppoſe,
And only hoſtile to his Country's Foes!
Like Hannibal he ſwears eternal hate
To him—the Oppoſite of All that's Great;
Each tear that Tyrant draws from Virtue's eye
A watchful Angel regiſters on high;
And in the awful record will appear,
The Tyrant's groan for groan, and tear for tear!
On ſervile nations let the Deſpot tread,
They well deſerve the yoke who bow the head; [hour,
Yet Freedom ſhackled ſinks but for an
The Spring confin'd accumulates its power; [wiſe,
Thus realms enſlav'd, by ſad experience
Muſt in the end on their Oppreſſor riſe;
The chain can only gall thoſe ſlaves who yield,
The Bold find ſafety in the tented field!
There Freedom's Sons can never loſe the day, [tray:
Unleſs like cowards they themſelves be-
Fate leaves this choice for ever to the brave—
A life of honour, or a laurel'd grave!
And brings theſe bright examples to our fight, [WRIGHT*.
To die like NELSON! or endure like
Among ourſelves we often may contend,
A watchful jealouſy is Freedom's friend;
Thus ſudden ſtorms, and elemental ſtrife,
Leave purer air to renovated life:
But never let the Foe preſume to find,
Amidſt our party feuds one traytor mind;
Invaſion would unite each heart, each hand, [tive Land,
In one great cauſe—our King and Na-
And were our bulwarks of the ſea ſurpaſt,
And Gallia's legions on our plains at laſt;
Though they eſcap'd our vengeance on the wave, [grave.
Here they ſhould find their everlaſting
Nations oppreſs'd by plund'ring France ſhould ſee
The dreadful triumph of a people free,
Who, 'midſt the wreck of Europe, ſtand unaw'd
By Gallic violence, or Pruſſian fraud;
Who nobly feel their Monarch's wrongs their own,
Attach'd by ev'ry virtue to his throne!
And, at their Naval Hero's trophied ſhrine,
* They ſwear, by all things human and divine!
* By all that bad men fear, and good adore! [ſhore!
* No Foreign Tyrant ſhall pollute our
England herſelf will England's cauſe maintain, [vain.
And prove that NELSON has not died in

II. *By* HENRY-JAMES PYE, *Eſq. P. L.*
Recited by AARON GRAHAM, *Eſq.*

WHEN through the air the thund'ring tempeſt roars, [ſhores,
And earth rebellows from her fartheſt
Though the rude tempeſt, with deſtructive blow, [mountain brow,
Scathe the proud oaks that ſhade th:
The Laurel, ſacred to the brave and wiſe,
Dares with unblaſted leaf the angry ſkies;
O may this Iſle with either Laurel grac'd,
Mighty in arms, and arbitreſs of taſte,
Still mock the bolts by wild Ambition hurl'd,
Herſelf unhurt amid a warring world!

Much could the Muſes ſing of Albion's fame, [flame,
Her dauntleſs chiefs, her unextinguiſh'd

---

* Whether the gallant Captain Wright has fallen a victim to *torture*; or ſtill drags out a miſerable exiſtence in a French priſon—his cruel treatment, contrary to the Laws of War, and the dignity with which he defied the malice of a Tyrant, have not been ſufficiently brought before the public eye.

[The three lines marked * * * are taken from one of the Author's Prologues.]

Nor

Nor would she, while the note of praise
She rears, [tears.
Check the proud Paean with her flowing
Untried in war, in Youth's first opening
bloom, [tomb,
When promis'd Worth meets an untimely
Weeping the harvest spoil'd of future
hours, [with flow'rs;
The sorrowing virgin strews the hearse
Sad the funereal rite like that of yore
When young Marcellus pass'd by Tiber's
shore. [pride,
But when the Spartan King with patiot
Stemming of inroad's flood the enfuriate
tide, [plain,
Press'd in his Country's cause the crimson
His warlike few entomb'd by myriads
slain— [shed,
Their blood for Freedom when the Decii
For Freedom when the Theban victor
bled—
The sighs a grateful people votive pay,
Are lost in sounding Fame's triumphant
lay, [Death,
And the dark cypress, emblem sad of
Is hid, by Glory's amaranthine wreath;
Wreaths such as Britain's bleeding Con-
querors bore, [wat'ry shore;
From Abraham's heights, and Egypt's
Such as Trafalgar, bending o'er the flood,
Saw god-like NELSON purchase with his
blood, [high,
While Fame, exulting, lifts his name on
A load-star to the youthful warrior's eye,
By which through danger, toil, and death
he steers, [rears.
Where her bright guerdon deathless Glory
But, ah! Britannia's victor arm in vain
Is stretch'd to rescue Europe's recreant
train,
Vain is the Northern Hero's generous aid,
By timid friends and treach'rous chiefs
betray'd; [flood,
Gaul o'er the ravag'd realms in dreadful
The swelling torrent rolls of human blood;
While the fell scene of unresisted strife
Robs weeping Britain of her Patriot's life;
From disappointed Hope he turns his
eyes, [bion dies.
And, mourning Albion's woes, for Al-
O you, for whom this gen'rous Band
prepares [cares;
Balm for your wounds, and solace for your
Ye sons of Science! from the dangerous
art
Of specious Sophistry, O shield the heart:
With visionary schemes which charm the
mind, [kind."—
"Yet shut the gates of Mercy on man-
While Gallia's sophists with misjudging
hand,
Ideal forms of perfect systems plann'd,
Lo! from the mingled mass, with wild
surprize,
They see the Fiend of Power despotic rise;
See from the maniac Fury that began,
By calling Anarchy the Right of Man,
Man's real Rights contemn'd with im-
pious scorn,
By Tyrants trampled, by Oppression torn.
Equality, the fool's, the madman's theme,
Now realizes Folly's frantic dream:
There,—no distinction,—where a despot
waves
An iron sceptre o'er a horde of slaves,
Slaves by a ruthless Tyrant's will trans-
ferr'd,
In gift or barter like the bestial herd.
Britons, to you, in this disastrous hour,
The last, best refuge of her hallow'd
power, [ven bestows,
Lo, Freedom calls! each force that Hea-
Oppose a bulwark to her giant foes;
Unite, to form an adamantine bar,
The head of Science, and the arm of War,
Protect your fields, your altars, and your
throne, [your own.
Its power your safeguard, and its rights
And should—but Heaven avert it!—
should the cloud [shroud,
Of dark Oppression vanquish'd Europe
Still on these shores may wondering Na-
tions see [free!
One Monarch happy, and one People

ADDRESS *to the* ROYAL JENNERIAN SO-
CIETY, *on its Anniversary Festival*,
May 17, 1806, *by Mr.* DAVID CAREY.

A GRATEFUL Muse, that oft has
lov'd to trace [face,
Each varying tint on Nature's changeful
And, as she woo'd the sympathetic glow,
Warm'd with her weal, and sadden'd with
her woe,
New homage pays on this auspicious day,
And fondly greets it with no venal lay.

A blooming wreath, the earliest of the
Spring, [bring—
The infant Loves to JENNER, pleas'd, shall
In lisping accents tell from whence it
came,
And bid it bloom eternal as his name;
Twine round his knees, and bless his
power to save:— [the grave!
Sweet *human Flow'rs!* just rescued from

No fancied dreams of bliss my mind
employ,
No fading visions of unreal joy;
In ev'ry breast the grateful transports rise,
And flush the Lover's cheek, the Parent's
eyes.

O'er virgin charms that bloom'd a little
while, [smile,
And vanish'd like the child of April's
When the fierce Pest, that Beauty's em-
pire stains,
Held purple riot in the fair-one's veins,
The Lover weeps no more, with fev'rish
glow,
As at a dream that lull'd the sense of woe;
No more, with anxious look and fond de-
lay, [day,
Haunts the uneasy couch from day to

And sees those charms a bloated mass become,
Or early laid within the silent tomb.—
Ah, happier fate! that kindly shields the Fair,
And dooms no faithful lover to despair!

The pensive Mother, bending o'er the bier, [tear,
Heav'd the deep sigh, and shed the bitter
With pious hands resign'd to kindred earth [birth.—
All that could give maternal transport
"Lie there, sweet faded bud of Beauty's bloom,
Wrapt in the peaceful cradle of the tomb,
Till the Great Parent kindly shall display
The streams that wash Corruption's stains away;"
Too oft, alas! the weeping mourner cried,
As o'er her babe she hung her head, and died.— [bless,
A brighter doom Affection's child shall
And tears of rapture prove a parent's happiness.

A thousand ills on man's uncertain state [wait;
With fell and fatal aim, commission'd,
Unmark'd they hover, and unseen destroy,
Infidious Bands! the form of Hope and Joy; [crimes,
But chief he triumphs, purpled with his
VARIOLA, the scourge of modern times—
Compassion trembled as his march began,
And wept, 'twas all she could, for suffering man.
—He comes, VARIOLA, in speckled pride,
Death and Contagion riding at his side,
While Beauty, with'ring, sees her blooms decay,
To pining Grief, or pale Disease, a prey.—
The air is fate—infection breaths around—
And Death's fell agent gives the subtle wound. [die—
"O, shield us, shield us, MERCY, or we
O, shield us, MERCY!" is a Nation's cry—
Where is the arm that, dauntless, can embrace [race?
With feelings fond, and shield the human
—lös to him who bids the plague be staid,
And stands between the living and the dead.— [of fame,
Daughters of Albion! twine the wreath
And with the votive gift inscribe your JENNER'S name.

YE GEN'ROUS FEW! who on the labour smile,
And share alike the glory and the toil,
Proceed—the sum of sorrow to assuage—
Proceed—nor fear Detraction's venal rage.
The grateful plant you rear, if tempest-blown, [THRONE;
Shall find a friendly shade beneath the
While Nations, grateful for their happiness,
To latest times with one accord shall bless
The gen'rous FRIENDS in social league combin'd, [feels for all mankind.
And bless the ROYAL BREAST that

A Receipt to coin Money with Safety.

THOUGH ev'ry trade conforms to rule,
Yet none can work without a tool:
You to industry must aspire,
'Till you one hundred pounds acquire.
This is the tool which you must handle,
Whether by day you work, or candle;
With this, you 'll purchase out of hand
Eight acres of good freehold land:
This we consider stock in trade,
And now you 've a firm footing made.

Though three per cent but comes about,
Have patience till the lease runs out,
And then you 'll rise apace, most cheerly,
For *ten* bright guineas come in yearly.
And now you coin to good intent,
Your hundred brings in ten per cent.

Then sell this spot of fertile ground,
Which will produce four hundred pound.
Confide in what I say, as true;
Twenty per cent is now your due!

Watch the land-market, with your store,
'Twill purchase *twenty* acres more.
These will amount, deductions clear,
At least, to thirty pounds a-year.

Increasing figures, you combining,
Will prove a rapid mode of coining,
And why can't you, as Dick with joy did,
Succeed as well in land as I did,
Then coin apace, without a check;
A halter ne'er will bind your neck.

Birmingham. W. HUTTON.

BRITANNIA.

INSCRIBED TO J. C. LETTSOM, M. D. THE FRIEND OF HIS COUNTRY.

IN times of anarchy, when fearful change [globe,
Threatens the kingdoms of this nether
In place of Right, see fell Injustice range,
And vile Ambition fill the purple robe!

Imperial Rome obeys the Tyrant's word;
Gallia's Republick trembles at his nod;
While far o'er Europe waves his flaming sword,
The scourge of sin, a Demon-demi-God!

When War and Havock hem the Nations round, [ral foe?
What shall guard Britain from the gene-
Within herself her sure defence is found;
And lasting bulwarks on her mountains grow:

Offspring of Freedom's bold chivalric land,
Majestic Oak, victorious tree of Jove!
Where'er the Ocean flows thy sons command,
With eagle standard, or the oliv'd dove.

High

High Conquest crowns resistless Sidney's brow; [name;
And Collingwood ennobles Valour's
A veteran's honours mantle laurel'd Howe; [Fame!
And wrap great Nelson in the robes of
But, see! Britannia turns, and droops her head! [her form?
Why weeps the Fair, when Glory gilds
"Why do I weep? behold the Hero dead, [the storm!
Who won the glory, and who brav'd
"Why weeps Britannia? Abercrombie fell [vanquish'd knee;
When foes, subdued, bow'd low the
And Nelson died, when Fame's full trumpet's swell [sea!
Proclaims the victor monarch of the
"Roll on, proud Main, and mourn thy Champion slain; [nown;
Waft on thy waves afar his rare re-
Tell, that no waste of blood thy waters stain,
To dim the rubies of Britannia's crown!
"Long was the martial Chieftain's bold career;
As full of days as fame the Hero died:
But fatal haste impell'd the dreadful year [val pride!
That tore from life bright Valour's Ra-
"For me they fell; to shew the wondering world, [to prove
What dang'rous deeds a Briton dares,
(While death in thunder o'er his head is hurl'd) [love.
The dauntless firmness of a Patriot's
"Where Egypt's columns pierce the burning skies, [the sand!
My vet'ran Knight sleeps cold beneath
But wrapt in British mould my Nelson lies,
The lov'd palladium of his native land!"

P.

TO THE MEMORY OF LIEUT. BAKER *.

WHEN the brave youth, whom martial ardour fires, [pires,
Leads to the field, and in the field ex-
Each Bard prepares his elegiac lays,
And ev'ry tongue proclaims the Hero's praise.
Not less the soldier, who at Duty's call
Flies from his home, and flies, alas! to fall [blows
In sultry climes, where the rude whirlwind
Disease more dreadful than a host of foes;
Where Sickness reigns, and Pestilence exhales [gales;
Its pois'nous vapours from the tainted
Not less our praise and pity must command,
Who falls a victim to a foreign land.

Such Baker's fate; for, on a sickly coast,
Struck by disease, he perish'd at his post,
Beheld his comrades falling by his side,
Reliev'd their wants, then follow'd them, and died.
No parents present, on their son to pour
Their prayers and blessings in his dying hour; [head,
No brother's hand to raise his drooping
And aid the body ere the spirit fled;
Nor sister's voice, Death's horrors to dispel
With the sad solace of a last farewell.
Adieu! dear youth: untimely was thy fate: [is great.
Though short the soldier's life, his death
Yet to thy early doom how much is due!
But most from *Him*, who best thy merit knew. [years,
He mourns th' associate of his youthful
And joins a Friend's regret to Markshy's tears.

F. W.

* See our Obituary of this month.

THE FIRST OF MAY.

AWAKE the lute, the fife, and flute,
The Doric reed, the choral song,
Come, Nymphs and Swains, to Pleasure's
Lead the fantastic dance along. [strains

For, lo! to-day the blue-ey'd MAY,
Once more her sprightly reign renews,
And Love and Mirth, o'er laughing earth,
Their blended influence wide diffuse.

The stock-dove coos, the blackbird woos,
Melodious in the grove and glen:
The snipe aloft, with warblings soft,
Cheers his lone partner of the fen.

The crystal stream invites the beam
Upon its bosom to recline:
The beam descends, new lustre lends
To the clear stream's meand'ring line.

The blooming race expand apace,
Till hill and dale with beauty glow:
Light o'er the sky the thin clouds fly,
And soft the genial breezes blow.

O cull a wreath that balm shall breathe,
Fresh from the dewy lap of morn,
This festal day of lovely MAY
The rural altar to adorn!

Awake the lute, the fife, the flute,
The Doric reed, the choral song;
Come, Nymphs and Swains, to Music's
Lead the fantastic dance along! [strains

Dromore. HAFIZ.

YOUTH AND AGE.

YOUTH's seen to laugh, Old Age to grieve,
And plain's the reason why:
The one is thinking how to live,
The other how to die.

B. S.

RECIPE FOR A GOOD MATCH.

TAKE a scold and a blockhead—the match must be good—
To make a good match you have brimstone and wood.

H. D. B.

Proceedings in the Fourth Session of the Second Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, 1806.

H. of Commons.

March 11.

Mr. *Paul* moved for copies of Papers relative to the attacks on Bhurtpore, and of the Treaty between the Marquis Wellesley and the Rajah.

Earl *Temple* defended Marquis Wellesley; and insisted that his conduct towards the Rajah had been generous and dignified, while that of the latter was full of duplicity.

Mr. *H. Addington* followed on the same grounds; and was very severe on Mr. Paul.

At the request of Hon. *W. Pole*, brother of the Marquis Wellesley, Mr. *Paul* stated, that his charge would be "with respect to the seizure of Territory in Guzerat." The Papers were ordered.

March 14.

In a Committee of Supply, Mr. *Calcraft* moved the following Resolutions, which were agreed to: 1st, the sum of 2,957,181 l. 6 s. 6 d. for Ordnance, Land Service, for 1806; 2d, 130,000 l. Do. Sea Service; 3d, 129,230 l. 13 s. 5 d. for Ordnance in Ireland, for 1805; 4th, 677,976 l. 18 s. 5 d. Ditto, for 1806; and 5th, 12,000,000 l. to make good the said Sum advanced for the Ordnance, in Exchequer Bills.

Mr. *Calcraft* mentioned, that, in the present year, there would be a diminution in this department of 130,000 l.

March 17.

Mr. *Whitbread* moved, "That there be laid before the House, an Account of an Application for an Item of 20,000 l. contained in the Navy Estimates for 1806, to be placed at the disposal of the Commissioners for reviving the Civil Affairs of the Navy, and of the mode of its application." He observed, that the Commissioners of Inquiry, who had sat for three years, had performed the most laborious duty, and made many journeys, but had only expended 5000 l. while the Commissioners of Revision, who had only sat 14 months, had demanded 20,000 l.

Lord *Castlereagh* explained that the Commissioners of Revision were employed by the Executive Government, and had nothing to expect but pecuniary compensation; while the Commissioners of Inquiry, being employed by Parliament, might obtain more honourable rewards.

On the Report from the Committee of Supply, General *Tarleton* made some remarks on the tardiness of the new Ministry in bringing forward their plans relative to the Army; the object of which went to shew, that the Additional Force Act was by no means so bad a measure as it had been represented; and that it would be desirable to remove the depôt of Woolwich to Leicester, to secure it from the enemy in case of a successful invasion.

Lord *Castlereagh* hoped it was the intention of the present Government to follow up the plans of their predecessors, for the defence of the Eastern Coast.

Mr. *Windham* declined entering into any explanations.

Mr. *Paul* moved for Papers respecting Marquis Wellesley; and stated, that it was his intention to prefer a charge of having illegally applied 1,500,000 l. to purposes not sanctioned by the Company; and also 25,000 l. a year, illegally, to purposes of ostentation and splendid profusion, in his official establishment, which ought to have come out of his own salary.

March 18.

Mr. *Alexander* brought up the Report of the Committee of Ways and Means of Monday night, granting 10,500,000 l. and 1,500,000 l. towards the Service of the Year, by Loans or Exchequer Bills.

March 19.

The House was occupied in a long discussion for and against the propriety of withholding certain Papers, respecting the Bhurtpore charge against Marquis Wellesley.

March 21.

On the second reading of the Treating Amendment Bill, Messrs. *Fuller* and *Morris* severally expressed their objections, on the ground that it went to disfranchise the majority of the Electors; and that a man with a 40 s. freehold had as great a right to vote, as one whose freehold was valued at 40 l.

Mr. *Francis* said, he wished Mr. Tierney would explain and reconcile the principle of the Bill with those principles on which he had formerly acted, when he, as well as Mr. Francis, belonged to the Society called the "Friends of the People;" for he could not believe that Mr. T. would abandon the sentiment of that Society, "May we never forget our principles in prosperity!"

Mr. *Tierney* said, that he never designed to propose any alteration in the qualification of Voters that might tend to diminish their number. On the contrary, he rejoiced that there were such small freeholds, and that they had increased considerably of late years.

Messrs.

Meſſrs. *W. Dundas*, *Johnſtone*, *Leigh*, Captain *Herbert*, and Lord *Porcheſter*, objected to the principle of the Bill; and when Mr. *Tierney* had replied, the Houſe divided, when there were—for the ſecond reading 73; againſt it 17.

H. OF LORDS.

March 22.

The Royal Aſſent was given, by Commiſſion, to Lord Collingwood's Annuity Bill, the Engliſh and Iriſh Sugar Drawback Bills, Marine Mutiny Bill, Land Force Mutiny Bill, the Annual Indemnity Bill, the Wool Importation Bill, the Militia Subaltern Officers' Bill, the Foreigners Enliſting Bill, the Greenland Whale-fiſhery Bill, the Yorkſhire Courts Bill, and ſeveral Private Bills.

March 24.

Viſcount *Melville* delivered in his Anſwer to the Tenth Article of Impeachment. His Lordſhip proteſts againſt the Article as contrary to all precedent; but, confiding in the juſtice of his cauſe, he aſſerts that he is Not Guilty of the charge; reſerves to himſelf all legal objections againſt the ſame; and prays to be delivered from that and all other charges of the ſame kind.

In the Commons, the ſame day, the Solicitor General and Mr. Sheridan were added to the Impeachment Committee.

Mr. *Whitbread* reported, that the Committee had conſidered of Lord Melville's Anſwer; and ſtill declared, that he is guilty of the crimes alledged in their laſt Article of Impeachment; and that they are ready to prove the ſame.

Meſſrs. *Roſe* and *Huſkiſſon* made ſome remarks on Lord H. Petty's bringing forward the Ways and Means before the Military Eſtimates were before the Houſe; tending to ſhew that the practice was totally irregular.

Lord *H. Petty* anſwered, it was his only wiſh to put the Houſe fully in poſſeſſion of the objects of public expence, and the Ways and Means by which he propoſed to meet them; and, o give them an opportunity of conſidering them before he ſhould call for their final deciſion, that he ſhould propoſe only a part of the Ways and Means in the firſt inſtance.

In a Committee of Supply, it was reſolved, that a grant of 50,000 l. ſhould be given for carrying on the Caledonian Canal;—10,000 l. for Roads in the Highlands;—5,000 l. for Military Roads in Scotland;—48,000 l. for Convicts;—29,000 l. for Stationary;—10,000 l. for Re-printing the Journals of the Houſe;—144,000 l. for French Emigrants; and various ſums for other Miſcellaneous Services.

H. OF LORDS.

March 25.

Lord *Grenville* moved the Thanks of the Houſe to Sir John Thomas Duckworth, his Officers and Men, for their conduct on the 6th of February. It had always been his opinion, that Parliamentary honours ſhould not be made too cheap; but he thought this to be one of thoſe occaſions on which they could not be withheld. Five ſail of the enemy had been attacked by a Britiſh ſquadron, poſſeſſing a ſmall ſuperiority, and the whole of the five ſail had been captured or deſtroyed. It would ſeem as if, for the laſt few years, the ſkill and valour of the Britiſh Navy had been increaſing; each action exceeding in brilliancy that which preceded it, until at laſt its glory had reached a pitch which it had never attained before.—The queſtion was carried *nem. dis.*

The Duke of *Norfolk* paid ſome high compliments to Sir Robert Calder, who, with an inferior force, had obtained a victory over the enemy, and was deſerving of ſome mark of Legiſlative approbation; but, it being repreſented that the ſubject was irregular, unleſs couched in the form of a motion, his Grace diſcontinued his obſervations.

In the Commons, the ſame day, Mr. *Grey*, after expreſſing in animated terms his high ſenſe of the important public ſervice performed by Sir J. T. Duckworth, and the Admirals, Officers, and Men under his command, moved to them the Thanks of the Houſe; which was carried *nem. con.*

Mr. *Roſe* obſerved, that it ought to be added, that the ſhips now taken or deſtroyed formed a part of the 109 ſhips of the line, which the enemy had loſt, in conſequence of the ſyſtem adopted by the Adminiſtration which lately went out of Office.

March 26.

In a Committee of Supply, Mr. *Vanſittart* moved that a vote ſhould paſs for diſcharging the principal part of the Loan of 3,000,000 l. for ſix years, from the Bank, for the renewal of their Charter, which was agreed to.

Mr. *Whitbread* moved, that the Houſe do attend the Trial of Lord Melville in Weſtminſter Hall.

Mr. *R. Dundas* ſaid, that the effect of the motion would be, that Weſtminſter Hall muſt be fitted up as the place for the Trial. But there were objections to the meaſure, on the grounds of expence; and the delay would produce great inconvenience, and perhaps oppreſſion. Were the Trial to take place at the Bar of the Houſe

Houſe of Lords, if any queſtion ſhould ariſe, it would be only neceſſary for the Managers to withdraw, and their Lordſhips could decide without delay; but if the trial be conducted in Weſtminſter Hall, when any ſuch queſtion ariſes, the Lords muſt adjourn to their own Houſe, for the purpoſe of deciſion. Delays of this kind would protract the Trial three times longer than if it were conducted at the Bar of the Houſe of Lords.

Mr. *Tierney* obſerved, that the ends of juſtice might, indeed, be attained by a trial at the Bar of the Houſe of Lords; but not with the ſame ſatisfaction to the public mind. He had always preferred the trial by Impeachment, as more applicable to the high rank of the perſon accuſed, and the nature of the charges brought againſt him; and for the ſame reaſon, he thought that the trial ſhould be conducted with every poſſible ſolemnity; ſo that the publick might be convinced that no rank or ſtation, however high, could protect any man from a ſolemn deciſion.

Meſſrs. *Bankes* and *Roſe* ſpoke in favour of the Trial at the Bar of the Lords; and Lord *H. Petty*, and Meſſrs. *Fox*, *Grey*, and *Whitbread*, for fitting up Weſtminſter Hall, that the Trial might have greater publicity.

The motion was carried without a diviſion.

H. OF LORDS.

March 28.

Lord *Grenville* brought down a Meſſage from his Majeſty, ſtating his intention of of ſettling a penſion of 1000 l. per annum on Sir J. T. Duckworth.

In the Commons, the ſame day, the Meſſage relative to Sir J. T. Duckworth was delivered; after which, Lord *H. Petty* gave notice that he ſhould ſpeedily bring forward a motion for providing for the family of the late Lord Nelſon.

Lord *H. Petty* proceeded to ſtate the Supplies that would be neceſſary for the Year, and the Ways and Means by which it was propoſed to meet them. He began by taking a view of the financial ſituation of the Country for ſome years back; and ſhewed that, on the firſt of January 1806, the amount of the Funded Debt was 517,280,000 l.; and there had been redeemed by the Commiſſioners for the reduction of the National Debt, 123,476,000 l. He afterwards ſtated, that the Unfunded Debt, which, in January 1805, was 20,305,586 l. had increaſed laſt year 2,863,161 l.; but that the intereſt and extinction of this debt would be accompliſhed by the Sinking Fund. The Permanent Taxes amounted to 32,535,971 l. from which, after deductions for different miſcellaneous ſervices, there remained of the Conſolidated Fund 30,730,321 l. upon which was charged the Intereſt of the National Debt, which amounted to 23,179,730 l.; it therefore appeared, that the ſurplus of the Conſolidated Fund, which would go to the extinction of the debt, amounted to 7,566,591 l. which bore to the whole debt a proportion of 1 to 68. After an eulogium on this Fund, he proceeded to detail the Sums required for the different Services of the preſent Year; and alſo the Ways and Means, which will be found in the Abſtract. He then ſtated, that the moſt productive of the War Taxes was the Property Tax, which, though not the moſt perfect, was nevertheleſs now regularly eſtabliſhed. It was propoſed at preſent, that this Tax ſhould be raiſed to 10 per cent.—He thought it would be better to carry it at once to that point, which might be conſidered its limit, inſtead of proceeding by gradual augmentations. In the execution of this Act, the inconvenience, delay, and frauds which prevailed, were principally owing to the many exemptions. It was propoſed, therefore, to take away thoſe exemptions; but, as that would bear hardly on a claſs that were entitled to the ſupport of the Houſe, he meant to propoſe that they ſhould be indemnified in another manner. The claſs that he thought ought to be protected from ſuffering by this alteration were ſmall tradeſmen and ſmall annuitants. Thoſe who lived ſolely by the profits of their labour, were circumſtanced differently from the landed gentleman, or the man of perſonal property; that it was an eaſy matter for the latter claſs to add labour to property (if they choſe it); but it was difficult for the other claſs to add property to labour. Small Annuitants, after they had paid their Property Tax, upon producing at the Tax Office the will or document under which they held an annuity not exceeding 50 l. per annum, the Tax Office ſhould be authoriſed to make repayments. He added, that the Bank had agreed to receive the Tax upon the Dividends, which would be a great facility in the execution of the Act. He ſhould alſo propoſe a new mode of aſſeſſment of two years together; and calculated that this alteration in the Tax would yield five millions in addition to its preſent produce.

The other increaſe of the War Taxes would be on the Cuſtoms and Exciſe Duties (excluſive of wine, which he ſhould conſider as a new Tax), by an addition of 25 per cent. from one-fourth to a third of thoſe at preſent paid.—Sugar would receive an addition of 33 per cent. on the conſolidated duty.—The groſs amount of

increaſe by Cuſtoms would be 700,000 l. The increaſe by Exciſe 300,000 l. which would be principally raiſed on Tobacco (6d. per pound).—The new Taxes and their eſtimated produce, were as follows: On Wine, 500,000l.—Pig Iron, 500,000l.—Equalization of Tea Duty, 70,000 l.—Appraiſement, 66,000 l.—Making a Total of 1,136,000 l.—He added, that the debt of the Civil Liſt amounted in January laſt to 158,000 l. which he propoſed to diſcharge out of the proceeds of the ſhips captured previous to the War.—He concluded with the following recapitulation:

Supplies.—*Navy*, excluſive of the Ordnance Sea Service, 15,281,000 l.—*Army*, England and Ireland, 18,500,000 l.—*Ordnance*, England, including Ordnance Sea Service, 3,911,000 l.; Ireland, 807,000 l.—*Miſcellaneous*, England, 1,500,000 l.; Ireland, 670,000 l.—*Arrears of Subſidies*, 1,000,000 l.—*Vote of Credit*, England, 1,400,000 l.; Ireland, 600,000 l. Joint Charge, England and Ireland, 43,669,000 l.—Add England's ſeparate Charges: Eaſt India Company, 1,000,000 l. Deficiency Malt Duty, 1804, 840,000 l. Ditto, Ways and Means, 1805, 1,707,000 l. Intereſt on Exchequer Bills, 1,000,000 l. To pay off 5 l. per cent. 1797, at 5th April, 1806, 700,000 l. Ditto 10th October, 500,000 l. Total Supplies, 48,916,000 l.—Deducting on account of Ireland, 5,297,528 l. the reſidue is 43,618,472 l.

Ways and Means.—Malt and Perſonal Eſtate Duties 2,750,000 l.; Grants from Proceeds of ſhips captured prior to the War 1,000,000 l.—Lottery 350,000 l.—Surplus of Conſolidated Fund to 5th April, 1807, 3,500,000 l.—War Taxes (deducting 1,500,000 l. as likely to be outſtanding at 5th April, 1807) 18,000,000l. —Loan 18,000,000 l.—Total 43,630,000l.

His Lordſhip having concluded his ſpeech with ſome obſervations on the economical proceedings of the preſent Miniſters, and the credit which they deſerved for their ſyſtems of inquiry into abuſes, Mr. *Roſe* inſiſted that the credit of thoſe inſtitutions was due to the late Government; in which he was ſupported by Mr. *Huſkiſſon* and Mr. *S. Bourne*.

Mr. *Long* begged to know, how the ſum of 90,000 l. payable as Intereſt on the Loan from the Bank, was to be provided for?

Lord *H. Petty* anſwered, by Exchequer Bills.

The ſeveral Reſolutions were then agreed to.

March 29.

Meſſrs. *Huſkiſſon*, *Long*, and *Canning*, complained, that Lord H. Petty had ſtated, that the late Miniſters had left a deficiency of 5,800,000 l. to be provided for by their ſucceſſors, when the fact was, that the aſſets left in hand to anſwer any demand which might be made, were greater than the amount of ſuch claims.

Lord *Temple* expreſſed his conviction, that, if Lord H. Petty was preſent, he could explain the matter alluded to.—His Lordſhip entered at the inſtant; but the ſubject dropped.

Mr. *Brooks* gave notice that he would oppoſe the Sugar Tax.

Mr. *Francis* announced his intention to oppoſe all the Taxes.

Mr. *Babington* objected to the Property Tax.

H. OF LORDS.

March 31.

The Royal Aſſent was given, by Commiſſion, to the Exchequer Bills, Felons' Tranſportation, Iriſh Exciſe, and ſeveral Private Bills.

Earl *Camden* and Lord *Hawkeſbury* made motions for Copies of the Returns of Men raiſed under the General Defence, Volunteer Acts, &c. which, after a long converſation, were ordered.

Lord *Auckland* brought up a Bill to regulate the Trade between America and the Weſt Indies.

In the Commons, the ſame day, on the Motion for further conſidering the Reſolutions of the Committee of Ways and Means, Mr. *Francis* made ſome objections to the Property Duty, particularly to the points which relate to ſmall annuitants, who ought not to be taxed at all, while the great maſs of property called Unfunded Debt would eſcape. The remainder of his obſervations went to ſhew, that a part of the Sinking Fund ſhould be appropriated to paying the intereſt of the Loan for the Year.

Mr. *Fox* reprobated any interference with that Fund; and the Reſolutions were agreed to.

INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

April 11. This Gazette contains an Order in Council for an embargo on veſſels belonging to perſons reſiding in ports or places ſituated upon the rivers Elbe, Weſer, and Ems, with the exception of Danes; and likewiſe eſtabliſhing regulations reſpecting the delivering up of ſuch goods, belonging to Britiſh ſubjects, on-board ſuch ſhips as have been taken in, or are coming conſigned to any ports of the United Kingdom. No property, or freight-money, appearing to be due to the

the ſubjects of Pruſſia, or to perſons reſiding in any ports or places ſituate on the Elbe, Weſer, or Ems, reſpecting which proceedings are now depending or may depend in any of his Majeſty's prize-courts, ſhall be reſtored; nor money decreed to be paid in conſequence of any decree of the Court of Admiralty, ſhall be paid to perſons above-mentioned.

Admiralty-office, April 22. Enclosures from the Earl of St. Vincent, dated on-board the Hibernia, off Uſhant, April 14, 1806.

Prince of Wales, off Rochfort, April 9.

My Lord, I have the honour to tranſmit to your Lordſhip a copy of the Letter I have this day received from Capt. Lord Cochrane, of his Majeſty's ſhip Pallas, under my orders. It will not be neceſſary for me, my Lord, to comment on the intrepidity and good conduct diſplayed by Lord Cochrane, his officers and men, in the execution of a very hazardous enterprize in the Garonne: a river the moſt difficult, perhaps, in its navigation, of any on this coaſt. The complete ſucceſs that attended it, as well as the deſtruction of the veſſels of war mentioned in the ſaid letter, on the coaſt of Arcaſſore, beſpeaks their merits more fully than is in my power to do; to which may be fairly added, that nothing can evince more clearly the high ſtate of diſcipline of the crew of the Pallas, than the humanity ſhewn by them to the enemy in the conflict. Edw. Thornborough.

The Earl of St. Vincent.

Pallas, off Chaſſeron, April 8.

Sir, Having received information, which proved correct, of the ſituation of the corvettes in the river of Bourdeaux; a little after dark on the evening of the 8th, the Pallas was anchored cloſe to the ſhoal of Cordovan; and it gives me ſatisfaction to relate, that, about three o'clock, the National corvette La Tapageuſe, of 14 long 12-pounders, and 95 men, which had the guard, was boarded, carried, and cut out, about 20 miles above the ſhoals, within two heavy batteries, in ſpite of all reſiſtance, by the firſt lieutenant, Mr. Haſwell, Mr. Sutherland, the maſter, Meſſrs. Perkins, Crawford, and Thompſon, together with the quarter-maſters, and ſuch of the ſeamen, the ſerjeants, and marines, as were fortunate enough to find place in the boats. The tide of flood ran ſtrong at day-light. La Tapageuſe made ſail; a general alarm was given; a ſloop of war followed, and an action continued, often within hail, till, by the ſame bravery by which the Tapageuſe was carried, the ſloop of war, which had been before ſaved by the rapidity of the current alone, after about an hour's firing, was compelled to ſheer off, having ſuffered as much in the hull as the Tapageuſe in the rigging. The conduct of the officers and men will be juſtly appreciated. With confidence I ſhall now beg leave to recommend them to the notice of the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty. It is neceſſary to add, that the ſame morning when at anchor, waiting for the boats (which, by the bye, did not return till this morning), three ſhips were obſerved, bearing down towards the Pallas, making many ſignals; they were ſoon perceived to be enemies. In a few minutes the anchor was weighed, and, with the remainder of the officers and crew, we chaſed, drove on ſhore, and wrecked, one national 24 gun ſhip, one of 22 guns, and La Malicieuſe, a beautiful corvette of 18 guns; their maſts went by the board, and they were involved in a ſheet of ſpray. All in this ſhip ſhewed good zeal for his Majeſty's ſervice. The warrant-officers, and Mr. Tattual, midſhipman, ſupplied the place of thoſe commiſſioned. The abſence of Lieut. Mappleton is to be regretted; he would have gloried in the expedition with the boats. The aſſiſtance rendered by Mr. Drummond, of the Royal Marines, was ſuch as might have been expected. Subjoined is a liſt of the wounded, together with the veſſels captured and deſtroyed ſince the 26th ultimo. Cochrane.

Adm. Thornborough.

Killed—None. *Wounded*—Three.

Veſſels taken or deſtroyed—Le Deſſaix, chaſſe maree, taken; L'Iſle Daix, ditto, taken; La Pomone brig, taken; a large brig, burnt; a chaſſe maree, wrecked.

National Ships—La Tapageuſe, of 14 guns and 95 men, taken; La Malicieuſe, of 18 guns, wrecked; Imperial ſhip, of 24 guns, wrecked; Imperial ſhip, of 22 guns, wrecked.

[This Gazette alſo contains a Letter from Capt. Brace, of his Majeſty's ſhip Virginie, giving an account of his having, on the 9th inſt. captured the Spaniſh ſchooner privateer Vengador, of 14 guns and 82 men.]

Admiralty-office, April 26. This Gazette contains an incloſure from Adm. Young, of a letter from Capt. T. M. Allan, of the Hind revenue cutter, dated off Catwater, April 21. It ſtates, that on the 18th the cutter fell in with a French brig privateer of 14 guns, three leagues N. N. E. of Scilly. She fired a broadſide and a volley of muſquetry, and then crowded all ſail to get off; but, after a running fight for three hours, ſhe ſtruck to the Hind, and proved to be L'Intrepide, of St. Maloes, of 14 guns, eight of which were in the hold. The captain and two of the crew were killed, and two wounded.

wounded. The Hind had none either killed or wounded. The privateer had been out 20 days, and had captured four veſſels.

An incloſure from Sir A. Cochrane contains a letter from Capt. J. Smyth, of the Woolverine, dated January 31, 60 leagues to the windward of Barbadoes, and announcing the capture of the French ſchooner privateer la Petite Conſtance, of three guns and 50 men; and another from Capt. Barker, of the Grenada brig, dated off Grenada, Feb. 18, ſtating the capture of the French ſchooner letter of marque Princeſs Murat, having two 42-pounders, one 9-pounder, and ſeveral ſwivels, with 52 men. The enemy had three men killed, and ſeven wounded; on-board the Grenada, Mr. Atkins, the maſter, was wounded, and a boy killed. The enemy's guns were mounted in ſuch a manner as to enable them to bear at the ſame time in any direction. Capt. Barker beſtows great praiſe on Mr. Malone, ſub-lieutenant, Mr. Atkins, Mr. Briggs, midſhipmen, and a party of the 60th regiment, who were ſerving as marines, as well as on the whole of the crew.

A letter from Capt. Younghuſband, of L'Heureux, to W. Marſden, eſq. announces the capture of the La Bellone French privateer, of 14 9-pounders, and 117 men; and of La Bocume privateer, of three guns and 60 men. La Bellone had on-board 6000 dollars, being her owner's ſhare of a prize which they had carried into Cayenne.

Admiralty-office, April 29. This Gazette contains a Letter from Capt. Stockholm, of the Thunderer, to Lord Collingwood, announcing the capture of a Spaniſh ſchooner privateer, of 14 guns and 67 men, from Bayonne. She had been out 15 days, and had captured a Swede, a Hamburgher, and a Dane; which laſt was retaken by the Thunderer,

Admiralty-office, May 3. This Gazette contains two Letters from Capt. Younghuſband, of Le Heureux, to Adm. Cochrane. The firſt is dated off Trinidad, Jan. 15, and announces the capture of the Spaniſh letter of marque Amelia, of eight 6-pounders, and 40 men, with a valuable cargo of dry goods and wine; and the Spaniſh brig Solidad, from Cadiz to Vera Cruz, with brandy and wine.—The other, dated off Barbadoes, March 10, ſtates the capture of the French privateer Le Huron, of 18 guns and 130 men. The privateer had her captain, ſecond lieutenant, and two men killed, and ſeven wounded.

A letter from Capt. Collier, of the Woolverine, to Adm. Cochrane, ſtates, that he captured on the 12th March, the French ſchooner La Tremeuſe, of 3 guns and 23 men, from Guadaloupe. Another from Lieut. Briarly, of the Steady, dated Dec. 24, mentions his having proceeded in the Brilliant ſchooner, with a launch, to Pardo Bay, on the Spaniſh coaſt, and taken a row-boat privateer, with a ſchooner and two ſloops which ſhe had captured.

Capt. Sir E. Berry writes to the ſame Admiral, dated March 30, informing him of the capture, by the Agamemnon and the Heureux, of La Dame Ernouf ſchooner, from Guadaloupe, of 17 guns and 150 men.

Lieut. Shackleton, of the Rebuff, in a letter to Sir J. Saumarez, ſtates, that on the 26th ult. he captured La Sorceire French privateer, from St. Maloes, of 16 guns and 46 men.

CEREMONIAL OF THE TRIAL OF LORD MELVILLE.

FIRST DAY, TUESDAY, APRIL 29.

At 10, the Speaker of the Houſe of Commons came to the Houſe, and in a ſhort time took the Chair. He then diſpatched the Serjeant at Arms to clear the paſſages, and about half-paſt 10 proceeded to the Bar of the Houſe; when the Members being called over according to their counties, proceeded to Weſtminſter Hall. At 37 minutes paſt 10, Mr. Whitbread appeared, and, preceding the other Managers by a few paces, repaired to the box prepared for them. He was followed by Mr. Fox, Lords Howick, H. Petty, A. Hamilton, and Robert Spencer, and the reſt of the Members of the Commons aſſociated with him in conducting the Impeachment. They were all in Court dreſſes. As ſoon as the Managers were ſeated, the other Members of the Houſe of Commons came in, according to the order in which their names had been called over; but took their ſeats indiſcriminately on the benches prepared for them, on the right of the Hall, looking from the Throne which is placed at the upper end, cloſe to the ſteps aſcending to the Courts of King's Bench and Chancery. When the Members had been all ſeated ſome minutes, the Speaker entered, and took his ſeat in the chair prepared for him, in the middle of the front row of the benches of the Commons. The number of Members preſent was near 500: but the whole of the ſpace prepared for the Houſe of Commons was not occupied; the

the gallery behind the Managers box being not above one-fourth full. About 11, the Lords moved from their own Chamber of Parliament, the Clerks of Parliament firſt, the Maſters of Chancery following them, next the Serjeants, then the Judges; after them a Herald, and then the eldeſt ſons of Peers, and Peers minor; then, after the Uſhers, the

Barons, two and two.	Marquiſes.
Biſhops.	Dukes.
Viſcounts.	Archbiſhops. And
Earls.	Lord Chancellor.

In about five minutes after the Speaker had taken his ſeat, the Proceſſion from the Houſe of Lords began to enter the Hall. Firſt came Meſſrs. Roſe and Cowper, Clerks of the Lords; next, the Maſters of Chancery, then the Judges. The Heralds at Arms next appeared, who were followed by the Biſhops, Barons, and Viſcounts. After an interval of a quarter of an hour, the Peers of the degree of Earl came in, followed by the Chancellor. At this time Lord Melville entered the Court from the bottom of the Hall, and, proceeding round the Counſel's box, took his place inſide the Bar, immediately behind the Barons' Bench, and juſt before Meſſrs. Adam and Plomer, his Counſel. His Lordſhip was in a Court dreſs, bottle green, with cut ſteel buttons; he was *unrobed*, and ſat with his face towards the box of the Managers of the Impeachment. He diſplayed a manly compoſure, and was particularly attentive to the opening ſpeech of Mr. Whitbread. In the box allotted to Lord Melville's Counſel, Mr. Robert Dundas, Lord Melville's ſon, ſat, exhibiting a very dignified and intereſting union of ſenſibility and firmneſs. His conduct in the Houſe of Commons, in the moſt trying diſcuſſions relative to Lord Melville's conduct, had previouſly eſtabliſhed a general feeling of reſpect for his character, which he ſuſtained very well by his becoming deportment this day. After the Earls, the Marquiſſes, Dukes, the Abp. of York, the Primate, and the Lord Chancellor, entered in order; the Princes of the Blood Royal being laſt in the Proceſſion, which was cloſed by the Prince of Wales. All the Peers bowed to the Speaker of the Houſe of Commons as they paſſed by, and, advancing in front of the Throne, each Peer made obeiſance, and proceeded to his place. All the Peers were habited in the full robes of their reſpective ranks. As ſoon as they were ſeated, ſilence was proclaimed, under pain of impriſonment, by the Serjeant at Arms, who made the following proclamation:

"Oyez, Oyez, Oyez! Whereas charges of high crimes and miſdemeanors have been exhibited by the Honourable the Houſe of Commons, in the name of themſelves and of all the Commons of Great Britain, againſt Henry Lord Viſcount Melville; all perſons concerned are to take notice, that he now ſtands upon his trial; and thoſe who have any thing to offer againſt him may come forth, in order to make good the ſaid charges."

Mr. Whitbread ſtated, that he had, in the name of the Houſe of Commons, and all the Commons of Great Britain and Ireland, exhibited Articles of Impeachment againſt Lord Melville; and declared that he was now ready to make good the ſame.

The Lord Chancellor having put the queſtion whether the charges ſhould be read, Mr. Roſe proceeded to read the Articles of Impeachment, which occupied 40 minutes. Lord Melville's anſwer was next read. The Tenth, or additional Charge, was read in like manner, as well as Lord Melville's anſwer to that particular Charge, and his proteſt againſt it. Theſe took up about 7 minutes more.

The Lord Chancellor now addreſſed himſelf to Lord Melville, and the Managers, and informed them, that they were to addreſs whatever they had to offer, to the Peers, and not to the Chancellor. His Lordſhip then retired from the woolſack, and took his ſeat in a chair at the Clerk's Table. His Lordſhip's ſeat on the woolſack was then occupied by the Prince of Wales, who had hitherto ſat beſide him. On the left hand of his Royal Highneſs were the Dukes of Clarence and Kent; on the right the Duke of York. The Dukes of Cumberland, Cambridge, and Glouceſter, ſtood the greater part of the time, the ſeats for the Peers not being ſufficient to accommodate more than three-fourths of the number who attended.

As ſoon as the Chancellor was ſeated at the table, a pauſe of a few minutes took place, during which the whole of the numerous and ſplendid aſſemblage preſent were filled with anxious expectation. Mr. Whitbread then ſtood up, and addreſſed the Peers, in one of the moſt eloquent, nervous, and at the ſame time liberal ſpeeches that ever was heard, in ſupport of the charges. He ſpoke for three hours and three quarters; and during every moment of that long time, was heard with unwearied attention by every one preſent. He began at a quarter paſt 12, and concluded a few minutes before 4, amidſt a general buz of admiration. The Lord Chancellor returned immediately to the woolſack, and adjourned the Court till next day. From the excellent arrangements adopted by the Lord Chamberlain, and his ſon, the Hon. Mr. Burrell, who acted as his deputy, the company got out with the greateſt eaſe. All had

had got to their carriages, before 5 o'clock. The Duchefs of York was the only female preſent of the Royal Family.

SECOND DAY, APRIL 30.

The Court was opened with the ſame ceremonials as yeſterday. The attendance was not ſo full. The Prince, and the Dukes of York, Clarence, Cumberland, and Cambridge, were in their places. The Peereſſes box was little more than half full, and in no part of the day were there more than 150 Commoners attending. The Managers, who appeared at the opening of the Court, were Mr. Whitbread, Lord Howick, Lord H. Petty, Serjeant Beſt, the Solicitor-General, Mr. Raine, and Mr. Giles. The laſt gentleman had to conduct the buſineſs of the day. It was half-paſt 11 before the proceſſion was over, and the Chancellor ſeated. Lord Melville then entered, and, after bowing to the Court, took his ſeat within the Bar behind the Barons' bench. After the proclamation had been made, Mr. Giles moved that the Report of the Commiſſioners of Naval Inquiry be read by the Clerk of the Parliament (Mr. Roſe); which was done accordingly. He then ſubmitted the Act of the 25th of his preſent Majeſty, on the ſuppoſed breach of which the preſent charge is founded. Mr. Mitford, from the Navy Office, was then called upon, to authenticate certain warrants. In the courſe of the proceeding, Meſſrs. Adam and Plomer ſtated ſome formal objections. Lord Melville's demeanour was (as yeſterday) firm and compoſed; his face turned the whole time with the moſt fixed attention towards the Managers' box.—The galleries at each end of the Hall were well filled; but that on the left of the Throne was leſs crowded than yeſterday. The ladies were druſſed with equal elegance; moſt of them in white, with feathers, or turbans with veils, or veils with flowers or *diaras* in front; muſlin and lace caps ornamented with flowers, coloured ſilk caps, with lace and flowers. The Prince of Wales remained for ſome time on the woolſack in converſation with the Judges. Large quantities of water, in puncheons, were brought into Weſtminſter Hall; and engines already filled and prepared for immediate uſe, drawn out, to be uſed in caſe of fire. This precaution was the more neceſſary, as all the avenues were lighted with lamps; the different ſtaircaſes were alſo illuminated with lights, and many hundred fires of this deſcription were burning in various parts of the building.

THIRD DAY, MAY 1.

The Peers proceeded to Weſtminſter Hall ſoon after 11 o'clock, and the Trial of Lord Melville was reſumed. The attendance of the Peereſſes, and the company generally, was greater than on the preceding day. The Prince of Wales and moſt of the Royal Dukes were preſent. The buſineſs commenced with the examination of ſome written evidence, upon which an objection was taken, the diſcuſſion of which laſted for upwards of two hours. Mr. Serjeant Beſt, Mr. Giles, Mr. Adam, and Mr. Plomer, argued the point, and in the end the objection was over-ruled by the Chancellor; and the evidence was deemed admiſſible. The examination of ſeveral clerks from the Houſe of Drummond and Co. followed.

FOURTH DAY, MAY 2.

The attendance of ſpectators was as numerous as on the firſt day, particularly of ladies of rank and faſhion. The only part not filled was the H. of Commons' Galler,.

FIFTH DAY, MAY 3.

About half paſt 11, the Court met with the uſual formalities. There was a very full attendance of Peers; all the Royal Dukes were preſent: but the Prince of Wales was abſent, for the firſt time. There was but a thin attendance of the Commons. Mr. Whitbread and Mr. Giles were the only Managers who examined witneſſes this day; Sir S. Romilly and Mr. Serjeant Beſt ſpoke upon ſome points of law. The principal ſpeakers among the Peers were, the Duke of Cumberland, Earl of Stafford, Earl of Derby, Lord Grenville, Lord Mulgrave, Lord Auckland, Lord Eldon, Lord Ellenborough, Lord Carleton, the Lord Chancellor, and the Biſhop of St. Aſaph.

SIXTH DAY, MAY 4.

The Trial was this day renewed with the uſual formalities. The attention of the Court was chiefly engaged with the Alexander Trotter, Eſq. The Court was more crowded than on any former day.

SEVENTH DAY, MAY 6.

The attendance was very numerous. At 12, 200 Commoners were preſent. Mr. Trotter was called in, and Mr. Whitbread renewed his examination of him. Some legal objections were taken by Mr. Plomer.

EIGHTH DAY, MAY 8.

The firſt witneſs called was Mr. Robert Trotter, the brother of Mr. A. Trotter. The ſecond was Mr. Antrobus. The third was the caſhier of Meſſrs. Coutts, Mr. Charlton. About 12, the Princeſs Charlotte of Wales, accompanied by Lady De Clifford, arrived, and took her ſeat in the Queen's box, on the left hand of the Throne. All eyes were directed towards this intereſting Child, whoſe intelligent countenance beſpeaks qualifications ſo much beyond her years. At 4, Mr. Mark Sprott was called up by Mr. Whitbread. A few general queſtions were put to him, and his anſwers were quaint and amuſing. The Hall was very crowded.

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

FRANCE.

The Paris Papers of the 18th April contained an important *Expoſé*, or Declaration of Buonaparte, dated on the above day.—It begins by ſtating, that England has declared war againſt Pruſſia; and its object is, to cenſure the conduct of the Britiſh Government, as unjuſt and impolitic; "becauſe Pruſſia has *only occupied* Hanover; but not annexed it *definitively* to her territories:"—that the ſhutting of the Northern ports againſt England will be advantageous to France, and that Pruſſia will neither prove a weak enemy for England, nor a weak ally for France.—It then alludes to the affairs of Holland; aſſerts, that M. Schimmelpenninck has totally loſt his ſight; and adds, that the Emperor never ſanctioned the late changes in the Dutch Government; as he was convinced that the proſperity and liberty of nations can only be aſſured by a well-conſtituted Monarchy, or a Republic according to the theory of liberty. It adds, that at preſent the Grand Penſionary has more power than the Emperor of France.—The *Expoſé* then touches upon the poſſeſſion which has been taken of the ceded countries; and ſtates that General Oudinot has ſeized at Neufchatel and Valengin, Engliſh merchandize to the amount of many millions.

"Dalmatia, it continues, is occupied by the French army. It is ſeparated from the mouth of the Cattaro by the Republic of Raguſa. The French troops had arrived at Raguſa, when the fort of Caſtel Nuovo was delivered to 300 Ruſſians by Gen. Brady, who commanded 2000 Auſtrians. This General, whoſe anceſtors were Engliſh, has been wanting in reſpect to France, and has betrayed his maſter. Upon receiving this information, Marſhal Berthier gave orders that Brannau, which defends the frontier of the Inn, and which was to have been given up on the 1ſt of April, ſhould not be reſtored, and that it ſhould be again garriſoned. The diviſion of the grand army, which was on its way to France, has halted. The priſoners of war, that were to have been ſent back to Germany, have been detained, until farther orders, in the places at which they were."

Then follows a ſatire upon the late attempts of the Ruſſian armies to beat the French; the object of which is to ſhew, that a fourth coalition will be impoſſible. The kingdom of Naples is ſaid to be entirely conquered, except the *inſignificant* fortreſs of Gaeta; and an invaſion of Sicily is to be immediately attempted. The Porte is aſſerted to have ſolicited the *protection* of France.

This *Expoſé* is followed by a ſpeech made by Crotet, Councillor of State, on preſenting the Plan of Finance. It is replete with abuſe againſt England; which, he aſſerts, would ere now have been the miſtreſs of the world, if Heaven had not given birth to an *extraordinary man*, who has re-eſtabliſhed the law of nations. The orator points out, in deciſive terms, that Europe cannot expect the bleſſings of Peace.

Paris, April 19. In the Tribunate, M. Fabre de l'Aude, the preſident, yeſterday made the following remarks:—"Juſtice requires us, Gentlemen, to proclaim this truth, with which we muſt be all impreſſed by our official communications with the Emperor.—The neceſſity of preſerving to France her freedom and independence, of recruiting her navy, *of oppoſing ſtrong armies to the Continental Powers which might ſtill think of weaving new plots and new coalitions, by violating the faith of Treaties*, could alone have induced his Majeſty to increaſe the indirect contributions."—The expenditure for the year is ſtated to be 893 millions (between 38 and 39 millions ſterling).

A baſon is about to be formed at Dieppe, for which Buonaparte has appropriated 200,000 francs.

A letter, from an inhabitant of Nantz, to a friend at New York, mentions in ſtrong terms the diſtreſſed ſtate of commerce in France, and the anxiety of the people in all the trading towns for a peace with England. It was underſtood at Nantz, that Prince Borgheſe was to be Sovereign of Rome.

The Moniteur has publiſhed all the papers which have been preſented to the Britiſh Parliament relative to Pruſſia, with his Majeſty's Declaration; but no comments are added.

Paris, May 3. At the audience given yeſterday at St. Cloud, the Miniſter of Marine preſented to his Majeſty the Captains Lucas and Infernet, lately arrived from England, where they had been priſoners. Captain Lucas commanded the Redoubtable in the battle off Trafalgar; and, perceiving the Victory, was preparing to board it; but, obſerving that the Neptune French ſhip had got out of the line, he manœuvred in ſuch a manner as to take her place, and cover the French Admiral. His bowſprit was afterwards actually on-board the Victor, and his crew

erew were diſpoſing themſelves for boarding, while the Victory's people ſeemed to be in the *greateſt confuſion*, till two other ſhips came to her aſſiſtance. It was during this interval that Lord Nelſon was killed.—The ſignal being made by the French Admiral for every ſhip to come into action, Capt. Infernet, commanding the Intrepide, daſhed into the middle of the enemy's line, and engaged them with ſuch vigour, that they were unable to compel him to ſtrike his flag, though his veſſel was ſinking *. The recital of ſuch traits, after ſuch an *unhappy* affair, revive the heart, and it is a pleaſure to meet with conduct and ſentiments truly French. His Majeſty ſaid to the Captains Lucas and Infernet, "Had all my ſhips behaved like yours, the Victory would not have been doubtful. I know there are ſeveral who did not follow your example. I have ordered inquiries to be made into their behaviour. But as for you, I have no need of information; I have nominated you Captains in the Legion of Honour. Thoſe Captains who, inſtead of boarding the enemy's veſſels, kept themſelves aloof, and out of cannon ſhot, *ſhall be proſecuted; and if convicted, a ſignal example ſhall be made of them.*"

Paris, May 12. The Miniſter of the Interior has iſſued a circular letter to the Prefects, informing them that it is his Majeſty's intention to defer, till the end of June, the celebration of the triumphal *Fetes*, which were to have been given, in the courſe of this month, to the ſoldiers of the Grand Army. The diſplay of the products of our induſtry is alſo deferred.

A recent number of the *Argus*, an Engliſh Paper publiſhed at Paris, contains an high eulogium on the preſent Britiſh Miniſtry, and flatters France with the aſſurance, that they will ſpeedily concur with Buonaparte in the work of peace.

HOLLAND.

Accounts from Holland ſtate, that the Camp at Zeyſt is immediately to receive large reinforcements of French troops. It is added, that 50,000 Pruſſians are to join in the invaſion of England, and are to embark in the Dutch ports.

All Engliſh bills in circulation in Holland are to be proteſted in that country, in conſequence of the meaſures adopted againſt Pruſſia.

Hague, May 10. Our public debt at preſent amounts to near 1000 millions of florins; and the intereſt to almoſt as much as the whole of the revenue before the Revolution.

SWITZERLAND.

Baſle, April 30. Very ſevere meaſures are put in force, to prevent the introduction of Engliſh goods into Switzerland. Eleven of the principal merchants were arreſted. After a ſhort confinement, they were liberated, but ordered to confine themſelves to their own houſes.

The amount of Engliſh merchandize now in Switzerland is eſtimated at 150 millions of livres.

ITALY.

France has declared war againſt the Republic of the Seven Iſlands, and ordered that every facility ſhall be afforded in the ports of Italy and Venice to the equipment of privateers to cruize againſt their commerce.

Mr. Scott, the Engliſh Vice-Conſul at Rome, has been arreſted at Naples by the French, and put in irons.

The State Priſoners taken at Naples have arrived at Turin, and are to be ſent to Treneſtelles, except Mr. Scott, the Engliſh Vice-Conſul, who is to go to Biche, in Alſace.

The lady of Mr. Spencer Smith (Baroneſs Herbert), who reſided at Venice, and thought herſelf in perfect ſecurity there, has been, by order of Buonaparte, arreſted and conducted, with her children, to Milan. Of this freſh and unmanly outrage, we find the circumſtances to be nearly as follows:—Mrs. Spencer Smith (ſiſter-in-law of Sir Sidney Smith) had been ſome months in Italy, for her health; when the war broke out, ſhe was at the baths of Valdagno, near Vicenza; whence ſhe retired to Venice, ſince ſurrendered to the French, whoſe conduct at firſt toward the Engliſh fugitives was very moderate. Mrs. S. Smith, who was confined to her bed, received permiſſion to remain till the recovery of her health, with the promiſe of being then allowed to retire wherever ſhe choſe. Thus this lady remained unmoleſted till the 18th April, waiting for a paſſage to Malta and England; when ſhe was, in cuſtody of four men, removed that day to Padua, thence to Milan, and expects to be marched to Verdun or Valenciennes, a diſtance of at leaſt 500 miles, and under treatment which we ſhudder to think of an amiable and unprotected countrywoman being expoſed to. There can be no heart ſo baſe or ſo depraved as to engender hoſtility againſt this lady individually;

* This ſtory is a palpable falſehood. By our Gazette accounts of the Battle of Trafalgar, it appears that Capt. Lucas, in the Redoubtable, was never engaged with the Victory; and the Intrepide, which Capt. Infernet commanded, and whoſe flag "he would not ſtrike though his veſſel was ſinking," appears, by the Extraordinary Gazette of Nov. 27, *not to have ſunk at all*, but to have actually *ſtruck her flag*, and to have been *burnt after the action* by the Britannia.

ally; neither has there been an action of her life that can furniſh the ſlighteſt apology for the ſhameful conduct obſerved towards her. We muſt, therefore, conſider it as a puniſhment for her alliance with the Hero of Acre, and for the patriotic zeal diſplayed by her huſband at his miſſion in the Levant, during the late war.

In the event of an invaſion of Sicily by the French, their Sicilian Majeſties will retire either to Malta or to Spain. The King of Spain, it is ſaid, with the permiſſion of Buonaparte, has offered them an aſylum, and an annual revenue of 1,500,000 piaſtres.

Joſeph Buonaparte has determined to viſit Upper Italy, and has left Naples for that purpoſe. Report ſays, that an attempt was made to aſſaſſinate him, and that he will not return to that capital.

The decree appointing Joſeph Buonaparte King of the Two Sicilies was received at Naples April 11, and forwarded to him in Calabria.

The Pope, it is ſaid, has poſitively refuſed to crown Joſeph Buonaparte as King of Naples.

The French Journals obſerve, that the Pope has been *induced* to conſent to reſign his dignity, which will be beſtowed on Cardinal Feſch, who will remove the Papal chair to Avignon, to make room for the new territorial arrangements, which are to compriſe the antient capital of the world.

Gen. Menou, Commander of the Tranſalpine, has tranſmitted a report to Paris, dated Turin, April 15, in which he mentions the death of a brigand who ſtyled himſelf *Emperor of the Alps*, and King of Marengo. He was killed by a party of the Gendarmerie, after one of the party ſent againſt him had fallen.—The General concludes his report, by congratulating the inhabitants of the Departments upon their deliverance from ONE of the greateſt *thieves* and *ſcoundrels* in the Empire.

The French Government has at length broken ſilence reſpecting the occurrences in Calabria. In the *Moniteur*, much is ſaid of the refractory diſpoſition of the people, and the difficulties which the French forces have encountered from the attacks of *banditti*: the writer is obliged to admit, that all the roads are unſafe, and that the woods ſwarm with a number of malcontents and deſperate adventurers: ſome of them lately attacked a French colonel and other officers near Itri; four dragoons loſt their lives in this affray, and nothing but the approach of another French detachment from a diſtant eminence induced the banditti to retire. Arreſts and executions take place in Naples every day.

Gaeta ſtill continues to make a vigorous reſiſtance; and the French are preparing a flotilla of gun-boats and ſhips of war at Porto-Ferrajo, to aſſiſt in its reduction.

GERMANY.

The French troops in Germany, inſtead of returning home, are daily augmenting.

The head-quarters of the great French army continue at Ulm. It is calculated, that from the 10th September 1805 to the 17th of April 1806, 903,651 men, and 182,621 horſes, have halted there.

The recent movements of the French on the Auſtrian frontiers, and the reinforcement of their corps in Bavaria, have created much uneaſineſs at Vienna. On the arrival of a courier from Berthier, the French Miniſter at Vienna communicated to the Imperial Cabinet the determination of his maſter to retain poſſeſſion of Braunau until the affairs of Dalmatia were adjuſted.

The hoſtility of France towards Auſtria, which has manifeſted itſelf on numerous occaſions, was lately inſultingly expreſſed toward the Imperial Miniſter Count Stutterheim. The Count, on his return from Paris, whither he had been on a ſpecial miſſion, ſtopped at Munich; but on the following morning he received orders from the Bavarian Government for his immediate departure; and an Adjutant of Gen. Berthier attended to ſee the order enforced.

The prohibition of the Court of Vienna againſt exporting grain and proviſions into Pruſſia has been renewed in the provinces of Auſtrian Poland, and the neighbouring ſtates of Ruſſia. This is ſuppoſed by ſome to be in conſequence of a ſecret underſtanding between the Courts of Vienna and St. Peterſburg. The latter Power is collecting in the environs of Kaminiec and Podelſky, and alſo near Polyayn in Volhynia; and it is reported, that a great part of the Ruſſian army on the Bug is to have the ſame deſtination.

PRUSSIA.

Mr. Jackſon, the Engliſh Miniſter at Berlin, on the 19th ult. announced to the Pruſſian Cabinet, that an Embargo had been impoſed by England on all Pruſſian veſſels; at the ſame time ſtating that his diplomatic funétions there were at an end, and requiring paſſports for himſelf and the Members of his Embaſſy. Which were delivered to him two days after. [Mr. Jackſon has ſince arrived in London.]

A ſtrong remonſtrance againſt the war with England has been preſented to the Pruſſian Government, in the name of the whole mercantile intereſt of the kingdom; and the politics of Haugwitz are held in ſuch deteſtation, that he has been publicly inſulted in the ſtreets, and his windows have been thrice deſtroyed by the populace.

populace. The military were called out; but in ſeveral inſtances they refuſed to act.

Count Keller, formerly Ambaſſador at Vienna, St. Peterſburg, and Stockholm, has been appointed third Miniſter of the Pruſſian Cabinet. The firſt ſtep taken by him has been to ſend orders to all the Pruſſian ports in the Baltic, not to obſtruct the entrance or departure of any Britiſh ſhips, but to treat them in a friendly manner.

Brandenberg, May 14. [From the Hamburgh Correſpondenten of May 16.] Orders have been received at Stettin, Colberg, and other Pruſſian ports in the Baltic, not to oppoſe in any manner the entrance of Engliſh ſhips; but, on the contrary, to receive them in the moſt friendly way. It is expected that Pruſſia will yet take other meaſures advantageous to England; from which it is concluded, that a good underſtanding will ſhortly be eſtabliſhed between the two Courts.

The Hague Paper of the 16th of May ſtates, that the Pruſſian guards at Berlin had fired into the Senate-houſe * while the Members were aſſembled; and that ſeveral of the troops had expreſſed a ſtrong unwillingneſs to march againſt the Swedes.

The Ruſſian Envoy at Berlin, M. d'Alopeus, has received leave of abſence.

Several Hanoverian officers, civil and military, have been diſmiſſed, for refuſing the oath of allegiance to the King of Pruſſia; and diſturbances have broken out in many diſtricts. The Pruſſian uniform is univerſally enforced. The Univerſity of Gottingen, and its eſtabliſhments and properties, have been taken poſſeſſion of by Pruſſia.

Count Tauenzien, the Pruſſian General commanding in Bareith, has ſeized the Bailliwicks of Betzenſtein, Hippalſtein, and Graefenberg, belonging to the free Imperial City of Nuremberg, under pretence of an act of violence having been committed by the Senate on a Pruſſian deſerter. He demanded hoſtages from each place, ſent them in chains to Bareith, and ſubjected the other inhabitants to military execution.

SWEDEN.

A Bulletin, relative to the affair between the Pruſſians and Swedes, has been publiſhed at the Swediſh head-quarters at Grieſwald, dated April 26. After mentioning the gradual advance of the Pruſſians towards Lauenburgh, during which they took ſeveral villages, it adds, that when they arrived at Marienſtadt, they were ſo ſuperior in number, that the Swediſh troops, after making a vigorous reſiſtance, were compelled to retreat. Count Lowenhielm's loſs conſiſted of one huſſar killed, and eight wounded. The loſs of the Pruſſians was much greater. In conſequence of this commencement of hoſtilities, the King of Sweden has ordered a general embargo to be laid upon all the Pruſſian veſſels in the ports of Sweden.

The King of Sweden is making every preparation for a vigorous campaign. At his head-quarters at Grieſwield, on the 18th, in the order of the day, he expreſſed his particular ſatisfaction at the valour and good conduct of the troops, in the affair near Schalenſee, on the 23d April; and alſo with his Adjutant General, Count Lowenhielm. General levies of troops are making in the whole of the Swediſh dominions, which are to be formed chiefly of perſons between the ages of 16 and 26.

A letter, dated the 6th inſt. has been ſent by M. de Watterſtedt, Private Secretary to the King of Sweden, to M. d'Alopeus, Ruſſian Miniſter at the Swediſh Court; from which it would appear that the Emperor of Ruſſia had made an effort to induce his Swediſh Majeſty to withdraw his troops from Hanover. After noticing the receipt of the Ruſſian intimation, the Secretary obſerves: "His Majeſty was not in the leaſt ſurpriſed at the demand made by the Pruſſian Government, concerning the evacuation of the territory of Lauenburgh, for he has been a long time in expectation of it; and particularly as he conſiders this new proceeding as a natural conſequence of the ſyſtem of his Pruſſian Majeſty. Any attack upon the Swediſh troops in Lauenburgh would be, in effect, a formal declaration of war againſt Sweden; and would put the final ſeal to this ſyſtem, by proving that the Court of Berlin is even ready to ſhed blood to promote to their full extent the ambitious views of Buonaparte. His Majeſty has nothing to reproach himſelf with. He has only followed what the principles and the intereſts of his ally dictated to him. With ſuch motives for his guide, his Majeſty will make no alteration in the meaſures he has adopted, and will not, aſſuredly, upon the eve of hoſtilities, make choice of that moment to withdraw his troops from a province, which conſequently would fall under the authority of a power as foreign to the wiſhes of its inhabitants, as it is contrary to the expreſs will of its Sovereign.—The reſult of theſe obſervations is, that the King has ordered me to communicate to you, that his Majeſty is determined to abide the conſequences of the approaching events; that, ſtrong in the juſtice of his cauſe, and relying implicitly upon the decrees of Providence, he is reſolved to meet whatever circumſtances may reſult from the preſent criſis of affairs."

DENMARK.

* What is meant by the *Senate-houſe* at Berlin we know not.

DENMARK.

The promiſes and threats of France and Pruſſia to induce Denmark to aſſiſt in excluding our flag from the Baltic have been hitherto unavailing. The Daniſh Miniſtry inſiſt on a rigid neutrality; and it is probable that ſhe will ſucceed in maintaining it.

On the 7th inſt. an Engliſh fleet of Baltic traders paſſed by Copenhagen into the Baltic, convoyed by three men of war, which are the firſt that have been ſeen there ſince 1801. All the Pruſſian ſhips ſought refuge in Copenhagen Road.

RUSSIA.

The Preſburg Gazette of April 4 contains the following article, dated Carlobago, March 28: "Previous to the occupation of Cattaro, and a part of Dalmatia, by the Ruſſian troops, the Montenegrins had taken poſſeſſion of ſome villages, and had agreed with the inhabitants to defend the entrance of the country againſt the French till the arrival of the Ruſſians. Six Ruſſian ſhips, and 20,000 troops ſoon after arrived. Preparations were then made for a vigorous oppoſition to the French; all the paſſages by which they could enter were fortified, and filled with troops and artillery in ſuch a manner, that it appears almoſt impoſſible to force them. The combined troops are defended by the nature of the ground, and have proviſions for a long time. The French do not extend beyond Macarſco. According to other accounts, the Montenegrins have riſen in a maſs to ſtop the efforts of the French; and we are aſſured that the Turks of theſe countries have joined them and the Ruſſians.

The *Moniteur* contains a Letter dated *Vienna, May* 5, which ſays, "all the difficulties which had occurred between France and Auſtria, relative to the occupation of the Bocca di Cattaro, are now removed; the Court of St. Peterſburg having ordered that it ſhould be given up to the French army, conformably to the Treaty of Preſburg."

TURKEY.

The Turkiſh Army deſigned to act againſt the Servians has at length broken up for the theatre of action; it comprizes 150,000 men, and their approach was celebrated at Belgrade by a diſcharge of 200 pieces of cannon.

The French Ambaſſador at Conſtantinople has demanded from the Turks the ceſſion of Larta, Preveſe, and Bultrinto, formerly belonging to Venetian Dalmatia, but ſurrendered long ſince to the Porte. The demand was accompanied by a notification, that the Commander of the French army in Iſtria had orders to take poſſeſſion of thoſe places, *in anticipation of the friendly compliance of the Grand Signior!*

ASIA.

The Ruſſian Embaſſy to China, under Count Golowkin, has not experienced more ſucceſs than attended the miſſion of Lord Macartney. The Count was not allowed to proceed further than Urga, and was there obliged to wait the anſwer of the Court of Pekin to his propoſals.

Advices have been received from Amboyna, announcing the occurrence of a violent ſtorm, by which ſeveral villages have been ſwept into the ſea, with hundreds of their inhabitants. The Spice Plantations have ſuffered very much.

The Second Regiment of Native Cavalry in the Upper Provinces ſuffered ſeverely by a ſtorm of wind and rain; their cantonments were ſwept away, with nearly all their baggage, military ſtores, &c. About a hundred natives periſhed in the floods.

A body of Arabs, who had entered into a conſpiracy to aſſaſſinate all the Officers of the 84th Regiment, were lately attacked in a fort, to which they had fled, and for the greater part put to the ſword.

A French privateer from the Iſle of France, on the 19th December, captured the India Company's armed brig Viper, and the Phœnix from Calcutta, for Bombay. Another privateer has taken the Melville from Calcutta for Muſcat, valued at 200,000 rupees, and the Waldegrave from Canton for Calcutta.

A letter from Bengal, dated Dec. 29, ſtates, that two ſquadrons of piratical dows, which had retired to the river Ava, to diſtribute their booty, quarelled about the diviſion; when a battle enſued, in which great numbers fell on each ſide. Such of the vanquiſhed party as eſcaped the ſlaughter, ran their veſſels on ſhore, and fled into the woods.

A numerous banditti, formed on the diſperſion of the Mahratta armies, have deſtroyed ſome forts and villages in Malwa (formerly in the poſſeſſion of Holland) where they believed treaſure had been concealed.

Accounts from Bencoolen, received by the late overland diſpatch, ſtate, that violent and ſanguinary diſturbances have for ſome time prevailed amongſt the native chieftains of Sumatra. Numerous villages have been deſtroyed, and the natives carried into ſlavery.

A conſpiracy was lately formed among the Malay troops in the ſervice of the King of Candy, to dethrone that Sovereign, and raiſe one of his Miniſters (a member of the inſurrection) to the throne; the plot, however, miſcarried, and all the principals have ſuffered.

We rejoice to find that ſome amendment is about to be adopted in our conduct towards the Poligars. The arbitrary and ſummary mode of puniſhment hitherto

therto too frequently, and, we much fear, often too wantonly inflicted on them, is to be diſcontinued; and where cauſes of complaint exiſts againſt them, they are to be tried by the Civil Power.

AFRICA.

It is ſaid, that the garriſon of the Cape of Good Hope conſiſted, on its ſurrender, chiefly of the Auſtrian priſoners who were taken at Marengo, and *ſold* by Buonaparte to the Dutch; and that theſe, as well as moſt of the other troops, have volunteered for the Britiſh ſervice.

Accounts, dated the 3d of March, have been received from Mungo Park. He had been ſome time on the Banks of the Niger; but could not build the boats as he intended, his carpenters being all dead, together with all the ſoldiers of our corps (35 in number) who went with him, except ſeven; who, with Mr. Park, Lieut. Martyn, and Mr. Scott (an artiſt), have proceeded in canoes down the Niger.

A ſanguinary barbarous war now prevails between the French colony at the mouth of Senegal river and the natives. The French were the aggreſſors, in conſequence of the native Government having impoſed ſome duties on their trade up the river.

AMERICA.

By the New York and Boſton Papers we learn the ſingular fact, that Buonaparte has extorted 2,000,000 of dollars from the American Government, as the price of his mediation, in the ſettlement of the diſferences between Spain and the United States! Congreſs had paſſed a law enabling the Preſident to *purchaſe the Floridas from Spain*; and the money appropriated for this purpoſe has actually been ſhipped for France! Nothing can exceed the indignation expreſſed at this circumſtance by the Editors of the principal Newſpapers.—The Editor of the *Boſton Centinel* makes the following remarks on it: "It is to be hoped we ſhall hear no more of the *independence* of the *United States of America*, after the daſtardly compliance of the majority of Congreſs with the demand of *Two Millions of Dollars* made by Buonaparte, through the medium of the Artillery Officer, Gen. Turreau, under pretence of purchaſing the *Floridas!* Yes, the word *independence* ought to be eraſed from our records, and the declaration thereof ſent off with our *tribute-money*—leſt we become a by-word and a reproach among nations! Will the world believe, that the Emperor of the French has had the inſolence to inform our Government, by a military Nobleman, that, unleſs we ſent him, to help to ſupport the pomp and parade of his Throne, TWO MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, in ſpecie, *Spain* ſhould go to war with the *United States* reſpecting *Louiſiana*, and that *France*, as her Ally, would aſſiſt her in the war? Yet ſuch is the fact."

Mr. Sloane, a democratic member of the American Houſe of Repreſentatives, and by profeſſion a butcher at Philadelphia, has declared himſelf a candidate for the Vice-preſidency, at the next election.

It appears, that the ravages of that dreadful diſeaſe, Pulmonary Conſumption, are by no means confined to our own climate. In North America it is equally, if not more prevalent. From a weekly liſt of deaths at New York, from March 4 to 11, it appears, that ſeven perſons died of conſumption; while of apoplexy, childbed, debility, dyſentery, gravel, lumbago, inflammation of the bowels, inflammation of the ſtomach, palſy, pleuriſy, blood-ſpitting, by ſhooting, ſwelling in the back, hooping-cough, and worms, there was only one of each in the ſame ſpace of time. The total number which died in the week, including caſualties, was 45; ſo that the proportion of conſumptive caſes was upwards of ſix to one.

The following horrid murder is ſtated in the *New York Gazette* of the 18th ult. to have been perpetrated in America the beginning of that month:—A man who lived near the Dry-Lands, having to pay the ſum of 800l. called on a neighbour who kept a public-houſe, and mentioned the circumſtance; obſerving, that he had the whole amount at home, except 15 l. which he wiſhed to borrow. The landlord agreed to lend it him; but ſaid he could not give it till the next day, when he ſhould go out to colleſt ſome debts, and his neighbour might then call and receive what he wanted. He came at the appointed time, and, having waited the whole evening, was prevailed on by the landlord's wife to retire to bed in her houſe, ſhe promiſing to call him on the return of her huſband. He fell aſleep, but was ſoon diſturbed by terrifying dreams; on which he awoke his bed-fellow, a pedlar who had taken up his reſidence there for the night, and informed him of the circumſtance. The latter endeavoured to pacify him; but he informed him that he dreamed his houſe was on fire, and his wife and children enveloped in the flames. He therefore determined on going home immediately; and the pedlar, feeling intereſted in the dream, agreed to accompany him, taking with him a pair of excellent piſtols, well loaded. The night being dark, they were alarmed, on approaching the houſe, by a bright light in the lower apartment; and, on approaching the window, they beheld three men, with blackened faces, counting out money on the table. Each of the ſpectators then ſingled out his man, and ſhot two of the plunderers dead; the third was

was met at the door; but being overcome by conſcious guilt, he made no reſiſtance, and was diſpatched. The huſband then went into his bed-chamber, and found his wife and three young children weltering in their blood, having apparently been murdered in their ſleep. On waſhing the faces of the robbers, they proved to be near neighbours of the owner of the houſe, and were intimately connected with his family.

The Leander has ſailed from New York under Gen. Miranda, on a predatory or revolutionary enterprize againſt ſome part of Spaniſh America.

The American ſhip Derby was ſome time ſince attacked on the North-weſt coaſt by the natives, during her traffick with them for furs. The Captain, his two Mates, and ſeven other men, were killed, and nine wounded. The natives, who are ſtated to have loſt 50 men, were repulſed.

COUNTRY NEWS.

April 9. This day, a ſudden and terrible fire broke out at Wood Houſe farm, in the pariſh of *Knowle*, near Chard, which ſoon burnt down and conſumed the ſame, together with the furniture, dairy-utenſils, ſtock, &c. The farm-houſe was part of an antient abbey, and amongſt the ruins were diſcovered ſeveral human bones.

Ap. 14. An accident happened at the Park Foundry, near *Sheffield*. Eight men were employed in the furnace, by the road ſide, to caſt a large roller; unfortunately the ſand at the bottom of the mould contained moiſture, which the inſtant the metal was poured in, exploded it, ſcattering the melted iron above and around, by which the roof of the building was fired, and all the eight men were more or leſs burned; five of them, in particular, were much hurt, but we underſtand that all are recovering from the injury they ſuſtained.

April 27. A cart, ſtanding at the front of *Lewes* barracks, on the top of a hill; ſome children got into it and began to dance, which cauſed the cart to roll down the hill, and upſet on the Brighton road. One was killed, and another had its arm ſo fractured, that amputation became neceſſary; its head was alſo bruiſed, yet hopes are entertained of its recovery. They were both children to a ſergeant of the 6th Dragoon-guards.

A fire broke out the ſame morning, about 3, in the workſhops of Mr. Crayne, joiner and cabinet maker, of *Derby*. It was got under in about three hours, after having conſumed a great part of the premiſes, with a ſmall part of the Adam and Eve public houſe adjoining.

May 2. Nearly three weeks ago a Woodcock's neſt was found by ſome children gathering fuel in Calvin's wood, near *Bucklebury*, Berks; the eggs are conſiderably larger than the partridge's, nearer the ſize of the Guinea-hen's, and ſpeckled with a darker brown. The neſt, placed on the ground, conſiſts of dry leaves, and feathers which the hen apparently has plucked from her own body; the incubation of the parent was too often interrupted ſince the diſcovery to expect the production of her young, ſuppoſing the chief cauſe of generation not wanting (for two of the kind had been ſeen in the ſame part of the wood not long before) and the eggs to remain; but ſome perſon has conveyed them away.

It has at length been aſcertained that Woodcocks do breed in this country, a couple of young ones having lately been caught by a farmer in Shrub Wood, in the pariſh of *Cuverſham*, Oxon; a third was ſeen, but could not be taken. The plumage was exactly ſimilar to that of the old birds, and the bill proportionate to their growth.

May 14. A ball of fire fell on a cottage, at *Clavereud Green*, in the foreſt of Dean, and forced its way through the roof into the kitchen, where T. Davies, the owner, and his wife and child were ſitting; but happily without doing any damage, although a caſk of gunpowder was in the ſame room, where it was kept for the uſe of the mine-works in the foreſt.

May 15. Owing to the cold of laſt night, ſeveral hundreds of the Swallow tribe, called Martins, had clung to the toll-table, againſt the Turnpike Houſe at *Whalley*, in Yorkſhire: thoſe again had others covering them, 4 or 5 in thickneſs, all of whom ſeemed quite in a torpid ſtate; ſeveral dozens were ſtroked off the board, and thoſe taken up appeared completely lifeleſs, until about 7 this morning, when the ſun's warmth cauſed reanimation, and they gradually moved off to the water-ſide, a diſtance of about 30 yards; in a ſhort time afterwards, they began to ſkim the ſurface of the water, and fly with the uſual vigour of thoſe birds.

May 17. A ſingular ſwan was lately ſhot, by John Kirkup, groom to Sir Wilfred Lawſon, bart. of *Brayton Houſe*, which weighed 18½lb. It meaſured acroſs the wings 8 feet 2 inches, and in height, 6 feet 1 inch. It is of a remarkable colour, and is ſuppoſed to be the largeſt ever ſeen in Cumberland.

Weymouth, *May* 18. Laſt night was landed at the Cuſtom-houſe the laſt cheſt of dollars from the wreck of the Abergavenny, which completed the 62 cheſts recovered by Mr. Braithwaite, who with much perſeverance and ingenuity, has ſucceeded. The total of the 62 cheſts is about

about 70,000l. value. He is going to proceed immediately on the cargo.

May 21. A few days ago, the dairy-maid at *Bayham Abbey*, in Suffex, the feat of Lord Camden, threw herfelf into the moat, and was drowned. Verdict, Lunacy.

May 22. The Chancellor's Prizes in the Univerfity of *Oxford* for the prefent year were this day adjudged to Edward Garrard Marfh, Bachelor of Arts, late Scholar of Wadham college, and now Fellow of Oriel college, for the Engliſh eſſay—*Poſthumous Fame*; and to John Latham, commoner of Braſenoſe college, for the Latin verſes—*Traſulgar*: alſo the prize, by a private donation, to Henry Allen Johnſon, commoner of Chriſt-church, for the Engliſh verſes—*Travels of diſcovery into the Interior of Africa.*

May 24. Two children, brother and ſiſter, the boy about ten, the girl ſeven years of age, while playing a few evenings ago, near the New Dock at *Leith*, both fell-in. There was eight feet water in the dock at the time; when Capt. Naſh of the Impreſs ſervice, and a private of the Argyllſhire Militia named Frow, were let down with ropes round their bodies, and ſucceeded in preſerving the ſufferers, after they had both diſappeared.

May 27. Laſt week a dreadful hurricane occurred at *Sunderland*, accompanied with thunder and hail. The ſhipping in the harbour, which amounted to nearly 500 ſail, were thrown into extreme danger and confuſion; many were damaged, and ſeveral driven aſhore and wrecked, as were a number of boats.

May 28. The late tempeſt was in many parts of Wales particularly violent and extenſive. At *Monmouth*, the elements ſeemed to be in a perfect blaze; though the claps of thunder, which followed the lightning were not ſo loud as might have been expected.—At Landoga-on-the-Wye, near Monmouth, a piece of meadow-ground was covered over with looſe ſtones, which the convulſion brought down from the ſurrounding heights, amounting in weight to nearly 200 tons.

A ſoldier lately returned from the Indies is now at *Tuddenham*, who ſays he was preſent at the death of Joſeph Clark, whilſt abroad; and that he confeſſed to him that he committed the robbery and ſet fire to the houſe of Mrs. Syer, at Hadleigh, for which Sarah Lloyd, the ſervant maid, with whom he intrigued, and who admitted him into the houſe, was executed.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Tueſday, April 8.

About two o'clock this morning, the neighbourhood of Eaſt Smithfield was alarmed by a dreadful craſh, like the rolling of thunder, when it was immediately diſcovered that a ſtack of chimnies, in the centre of two very old houſes, in Back-lane, near the extremity of Roſemary-lane, had fallen in, carrying along with it the houſes themſelves, down to the ground-floor, and overwhelming the unfortunate inhabitants in one common ruin. Every aſſiſtance was inſtantly procured, but not leſs than 15 perſons, male and female, ſuffered more or leſs. It is ſuppoſed that there were not leſs than 50 or 60 perſons within the walls at the time. One woman was dug out of the rubbiſh quite dead; another ſo much bruiſed that ſhe has ſince died. (See p. 389.)

Saturday, May 3.

This day the Royal Academy gave their Annual Entertainment. Many Noblemen and Gentlemen were preſent. This is their thirty-eighth exhibition; and juſt credit will be given to the Artiſts for the evident progreſs which they are making. Though no great approach has been made by the Academicians to the higher departments of this beautiful Art, yet a correct taſte prevails throughout; and we have the conſolation of ſeeing that the Engliſh School has, in the preſent day, the acknowledged pre-eminence over every other exiſting eſtabliſhment. It will be obſerved with pleaſure that the young Artiſts have made a moſt ſenſible progreſs in the preſent Exhibition, and that we have beams of genius that promiſe a bright day for the Arts in England. Sir George Beaumont has contributed ſome beautiful landſcapes, particularly the Thorn, from Lyrical Ballads. Mr. Wilkie, a young artiſt, has aſtoniſhed the Academy with a beautiful little ſubject, entitled Village Politicians, in the ſtyle of Teniers, and moſt highly finiſhed. Mr. Duboſt, another new artiſt, a Frenchman, has peculiar merit, and riſes above every one of his countrymen whom we have ſeen here. There are few good Drawings, and very little has been done in Sculpture; but we ſuppoſe this is to be attributed to the number of great works which our beſt Artiſts have in hand.

Thurſday, May 9.

The Anniverſary Feſtival of the Literary Fund was celebrated this day at the Freemaſons' Tavern. The chair was filled by the Duke of Somerſet. After dinner, "*Non Nobis Domine*" was well given by Shield, Incledon, Hill, Taylor, Gibbons, Goſs, and Doyle—who alſo ſang (accompanied on the Piano-Forte by Major) a delightful glee, written by Mr. Fitzgerald, and compoſed by Shield, with exquiſite effect. Mr. Hobhouſe propoſed the health of the Earl of Chicheſter. The Earl of Chicheſter obſerved, that he could

not

not ſatisfy himſelf by merely returning his acknowledgments. The Hon. Gentleman had praiſed him as a ſtrenuous Member of the Society: it was true that in zeal and ſincerity he would not yield to any gentleman preſent; but with reſpect to utility, he concluded his hon. friend meant the channel by which he had ſubmitted a requeſt to his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales to become their Patron. One word was ſufficient. His Royal Highneſs immediately condeſcended, and by his glorious example the Inſtitution had acquired its preſent celebrity. He congratulated the company upon the improvement and diffuſion of ſcience to which they had been inſtrumental, and concluded an elegant ſpeech by propoſing the health of Mr. David Williams the Founder. Four appropriate Poems by Meſſrs. Fitzgerald, Pye, Maurice, and Monck, were recited in the courſe of the evening. See p. 452.

Saturday, May 10.

This night, at half paſt eight, a dreadful fire broke out at the houſe of Mr. Steptoe, butcher, in Bear-alley, Fleet-market, which conſumed nearly the whole of his houſe, and every part of the adjoining one; very little or no part of the property was ſaved. Mr. and Mrs. Steptoe were both from home when the accident happened; and 3 children, the eldeſt 11 years of age, who were locked up in a room, we lament to ſay, periſhed in the flames.

The Gazette of this night contained His Majeſty's Proclamation for a new Copper-coinage, of 150 tons of Penny-pieces, 427½ tons of Halfpenny-pieces, and 22½ tons of Farthings. The Penny-pieces are in the proportion of 24 to the pound avoirdupois of copper, and ſo on with the others.

Saturday, May 17.

This being the anniverſary of Dr. Jenner's birth-day, the friends of the Royal Jennerian Society held their annual feſtival at the London Tavern, at which were preſent about 300 perſons, including the Duke of York, the Earls of Weſtmoreland and Egremont, Prince Caſtelcicala, Dr. Jenner, and many of the moſt eminent of the medical profeſſion. After a variety of loyal and appropriate toaſts, the health of the illuſtrious Chairman, the Duke of York, was given; when his Royal Highneſs was pleaſed to ſay, "Gentlemen, I have, from the firſt inſtitution of the Society, been a warm friend to it, from a conviction that it muſt be of unſpeakable benefit to human kind. I am ſorry to learn, that ſome miſrepreſentations, from intereſted and ſceptical individuals, have thrown a temporary damp upon it, and in ſome meaſure retarded its well-extended exertions; but, I have no doubt, it will ſoon evince to the world, that the advantages reſulting from it are above all oppoſition, and that its good effects will ſpeedily be extended to every quarter of the Globe. No man can more ſincerely wiſh its ſucceſs than I do; I requeſt you will accept my thanks for the very flattering manner in which you have propoſed my health, and give me leave to drink yours in return." This ſhort addreſs was received with rapturous applauſe. [*A further account in our next.*]

Sunday, May 18.

This morning, about 10, a boy named Francis, was drowned off Strand-lane. He was cleaning the top of the cabin of a barge, and fell over-board.

Saturday, May 24.

This morning, a pleaſure-boat was nearly upſet in Blackwall Reach, by tacking about; and a lad, named Smith, being ſtruck by the main-ſail, was forced overboard, and drowned. A ſimilar accident happened on Thurſday at Bugby's Hole, in the ſame neighbourhood.

The ſame day, a man who attempted to undreſs the body of a labourer, who died by ſuffocation a few days ſince, in conſequence of ſleeping by a brick-kiln near town, in order to put it in a ſhell, was ſo overcome by the effluvia, that he was deprived of his ſenſes, and ſoon expired.

An accident happened this day to Mr. Charles Buxton, on his return from Epſom. Mr. B. in his phaeton and four, overtook a friend in a barouche, drawn by the ſame number of horſes; and a determination being manifeſted to try the ſpeed of the horſes and the ſkill of the drivers, a race was the conſequence. At Ewel, on turning a corner, Mr. Buxton's phaeton was upſet, and he and Mr. Hugh Atkins, a Ruſſia broker, were thrown with ſuch violence, that each gentleman, ſingular as it is, had a thigh broken and three ribs.

Sunday, May 25.

This morning, about 2 or 3, a man and woman were ſeen walking, arm in arm, deliberately down Bridge-ſtreet, Blackfriars, and ſeparated at the ſtairs of the Bridge. The woman, ſoon after, walked on the projection under the coping of the bridge, as far as the third lamp, and then threw herſelf on the bed of the river; and it being low water, ſhe was killed on the ſpot.

Tueſday, May 27.

This day, at a bear-baiting in Tothill-fields, one of the bears having broke looſe, faſtened upon a perſon of the name of Shawe, whom he tore very much with his paws, and would have deſtroyed him, but for the aſſiſtance of the people.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

REV. Charles Trevanion Kempe, M. A. Cherichayes St. Michael, St. Stephen, and St. Denys R. co. Cornwall; and the Rev. Thomas Bennet, M. A. Boconnoc and Broadoake RR. in the ſame county; all *vice* Forſter, dec.

Rev. Charles Baillie, Cleveland archdeaconry, founded in York cathedral; and the Rev. Thomas Newton, Huſthwaite perpetual curacy, with Carlton chapelry annexed; all *vice* Peirſon, dec.

Rev. Henry Tilney, M. A. Hockwold cum Wilton R. Norfolk, *vice* White, dec.

Rev. Edward Mahsfield, Biſley V. co. Glouceſter, *vice* Hawkins, dec.

Rev. Hugh Jones, Talgarth curacy, co. Brecon, *vice* Morgan, dec.

Rev. John-Thomas Fenwick, M. A. Northfield R. with Croſton-Hackett chapelry annexed, co. Worc. *vice* Jervoiſe, dec.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

April DRURY-LANE.

7. The Travellers—The Weathercock.
8. Wheel of Fortune—*The Forty Thieves.*
9. The Country Girl—Ditto.
10. The Soldier's Daughter—Ditto.
11. The Travellers—The Liar.
12. The Wonder—The Forty Thieves.
14. The Cabinet—My Grandmother.
15. The Earl of Warwick—Forty Thieves.
16. All in the Wrong—Ditto.
17. Douglas—Ditto.
18. The Conſtant Couple—Ditto.
19. Barbaroſſa—Ditto.
21. The Diſcovery—The Regiſter-Office.
22. The Rivals—The Forty Thieves.
23. Alexander the Great—The Weathercock
24. The School for Friends—Iriſhman in
25. Love for Love—Forty Thieves. [London.
26. The Jealous Wife—Ditto. [Grandmother
28. The Gameſters—*The Inviſible Girl*—My
29. As You Like It—The Forty Thieves.
30. The Cabinet—Honeſt Thieves.

May 1. She Stoops to Conquer—The Forty Thieves. [Diverſtiſement.
2. The Travellers—The Inviſible Girl—A
3. The Belle's Stratagem—Forty Thieves.
5. The Honey-Moon—The Three and the
6. The Buſy Body—Forty Thieves. [Deuce.
7. School for Scandal—My Grandmother.
8. The Provok'd Huſband—Forty Thieves.
9. A Bold Stroke for a Wife—Ditto.
10. The Honey-Moon—Ditto.
12. The Haunted Tower—The Prize.
13. The Earl of Warwick—Forty Thieves.
14. The W. Indian—Youth, Love, and Folly.
15. The School for Friends—The Inviſible Girl—The Romp.
16. The Soldier's Daughter—Forty Thieves.
17. Tancred and Sigiſmunda—Miſs in her Teens. [The Weathercock.
19. The Haunted Tower—Perſonation—
20. The Wonder—The Forty Thieves.
21. The Cabinet—Two favourite Ballets.
22. Deaf and Dumb—Perſonation—Tom Thumb. [Youth, Love, and Folly.
23. The Caſtle Spectre—The Inviſible Girl—
24. [Whitſun-eve; no Performance.]
26. Falſe and True—The Prize.
27. The Country Girl—The Forty Thieves.
28. Venice Preſerv'd—The Child of Nature—Don Juan.
29. The Buſy Body—The Forty Thieves.
30. The Honey-Moon—The Inviſible Girl—The Iriſhman in London.
31. The Jealous Wife—Of Age To-morrow.

April COVENT-GARDEN.

7. Oroonoko—Harlequin's Magnet.
8. King Richard the Third—Ditto.
9. The Chances—Ditto.
10. *The White Plume; or, The Border Chieftains*—All the World's a Stage.
11. Ditto—Raiſing the Wind.
12. Ditto—The Village Lawyer.
14. Pizarro—We Fly by Night.
15. The White Plume—The Midnight Hour
16. Ditto—Animal Magnetiſm.
17. Macbeth—We Fly by Night.
18. The Mountaineers—The Eſcapes.
19. The Stranger—We Fly by Night.
21. The Gameſter—The Follies of a Day.
22. Wheel of Fortune—We Fly by Night.
23. King Henry the Eighth—The Quaker.
24. Speed the Plough—The White Plume.
25. Macbeth—We Fly by Night.
26. John Bull—Ditto.
28. King Henry the Eighth—The Farmer.
29. The Dramatiſt—The White Plume.
30. King Henry the Eighth—Ditto.

May 1. The Blind Bargain—Ditto.
2. King Henry the Eighth—The Eſcaper.
3. Every Man in his Humour—Love à-la-Mode. [Malvina.
5. King Henry the Eighth—Oſcar and
6. Barbaroſſa—The Poor Soldier.
7. The Engliſh Fleet in 1342—Katharine and Petruchio. [Myſtery.
8. Douglas—The Turnpike-Gate. [of
9. *Edgar; or, Caledonian Feuds*—A Ta
10. Pizarro—The Village Lawyer. [vina.
12. K. Henry the Eighth—Oſcar and Mal
13. Folly as it Flies—*The Board of Conviviality; or, Fun and Harmony*—Robin Hood
14. King Henry the Eighth—Tom Thum
15. The Heir-at-Law—We Fly by Night
16. Iſabella—Tom Thumb.
17. The Man of the World—Ditto. [vina.
19. K. Henry the Eighth—Oſcar and Mal-
20. Jane Shore—The Rival Soldiers—The Priſoner at Large. [Malvina.
21. King Henry the Eighth—Oſcar and
22. The Honey-Moon—Rugantino.
23. Inkle and Yarico—Tom Thumb.
24. A Grand Selection of Sacred Muſick.
26. King Henry the Eighth—Tom Thumb.
27. A Bold Stroke for a Huſband—The Hun-
28. Edgar—The Farmer. [ter of the Alps.
29. The Poor Gentleman—A Tale of Terror.
30. Fontainbleau—The Will for the Deed.
31. The Buſy Body—The Poſitive Man.

P. 369. Our readers are requeſted to obſerve, that pages 369 to 376 (in our laſt) are by miſtake numbered 377 to 384.

P. 386. Sir John Honywood ſucceeded his grandfather in 1781, who ſucceeded *his* grandfather 1736; ſo that the preſent Sir Courtnay H. is great-great-great-grandſon of the Baronet, living within the memory of old people. Sir John was formerly M. P. for Steyning, then for Canterbury 1790, 1796, and laſt for Honiton. Of the former borough he was once proprietor, till manœuvred out of it by an electioneering Peer. He had a fine eſtate, amounting to about 7000l. a year (which they who are acquainted with the ſubject of political arithmetick know to be a very unuſual one), which, however, he had, by his own imprudence, dreadfully encumbered for his own life. Of this, the preſent Baronet, aged 19, will come into clear poſſeſſion when of age. Sir John left no other ſon, but ſeveral daughters, of whom Frances married, 1802, Aubone Surtees, eſq. and Charlotte married, 1805, Frederick Cooper, eſq. ſecond ſon of the late Sir Grey Cooper, bart. Sir John had the character of a thoughtleſs good-nature, which ſubjected his laſt years to diſtreſſes that, aggravating a gouty habit, brought on a premature old age. He could not have been 50 years old. His *uncle*, Filmer H. is M. P. for Kent. The Honywoods ſeem to have been almoſt indigenous to the neighbourhood of Hythe.

P. 387. Earl Macartney was indebted for his elevation in the world to Lord Holland, the father of Mr. Fox. He was originally intended for phyſick, and was traveling abroad to improve himſelf in that ſcience when he formed an intimacy with Mr. Stephen Fox, the elder brother of the preſent Secretary of State for the Foreign Department, and father of the preſent Lord Holland. At this time Mr. Macartney rendered his friend ſome very eſſential ſervice; what it was, we do not pretend to ſtate, but it was of a nature to awaken the moſt grateful ſentiments of the then Lord Holland, who, though he was not popular as a public character, had many private virtues; and among them may be numbered a never-failing ſpirit of remuneration for good offices to himſelf or any branch of his family. He therefore became the warm patron and friend of Mr. Macartney, whoſe qualities and talents juſtified that partiality which invited him to leave the purſuit of medicine for that of politicks. At this time it was thought adviſeable to ſend a Miniſter to St. Peterſburg whoſe perſonal qualifications might render him agreeable to the Empreſs Catherine, and Mr. Macartney was accordingly appointed to ſucceed the Earl of Buckinghamſhire at that Court. What his perſonal favour might have been, we are not exactly qualified to mention; but in the negociation of a Commercial Treaty between the two countries, which was attended with uncommon difficulties, he gave great ſatisfaction to the Britiſh Merchants and Government, and thereby acquired that political reputation which occaſioned his being ſubſequently employed in offices of great truſt and importance, all of which he executed with ſo much underſtanding and ability as ſucceſſively to be honoured with the order of the Bath, a peerage of Ireland, and, at length, with a peerage of Great Britain. But theſe titles are now extinct. A cenotaph is to be erected in Liſſanoure church, co. Antrim, to his memory, by his niece and ſole heir of his eſtates, Mrs. Elizabeth Hume, relict of the late Rev. Dr. Hume. The following inſcription for it is from the elegant and claſſical pen of the Rev. G. H. Glaſſe:

"P. M. S.
GEORGII Comitis de MACARTNEY;
Vice-Comitis de Dervock;
Baronis de Liſſanoure et Parkhurſt;
A Rege Sarmatiæ,
(Ipſe dum regno ſtabat incolumis,)
Equeſtri Ordine Aquilæ Argenteæ;
Necnon apud ſuos,
Ordine Balnei honoratiſſimo donati,
Britanniarum Regis è conſiliis, &c.

"Illum ad Ladogæ paludem,
Illum ad Occidentales Cycladas,
Illum in ſacrati Gangis peninſulâ,
Illum in Imperii Iovis Hammonis Finibus,
Quid plura? Illum inter extremos Seras,
Cæteris Mortalibus jam tum non diviſos,
Pro Rege, pro Patriâ, pro totius Orbis
emolumento,
Strenuè, pie, gnaviter, ſe gerentem,
Sua ipſius admirata eſt ætas;
Mirantes commemorabunt poſteri.

"Tali tantoque viro,
Poſt indefeſſos labores,
Urbe Londini mortuo, ſuburbanis ſepulto,
ELIZABETHA HUME,
Conſanguinitate neptis,
Amore et adoptione filia,
Hoc cenotaphium, P. C.
Vixit annis, LXIX. Deceſſit, &c. &c."

P. 387, col. 1, l. 37, r. Liſſanoure.

P. 390, col. 1, l. 4, r. Doneraile.

P. 391. There is reaſon to doubt the report, that the late Dr. Turton has bequeathed a large portion of his fortune to an amiable Princeſs. The Doctor, we learn, has left the whole of his fortune, viz. 9000l. per annum in landed eſtates, and 60,000l. in the funds, to his widow; with the ſole exceptions of 1000l. to the wife and children of the Rev. Mr. Peters (but to revert to Mrs. T. in caſe of their deceaſe), and 500l. to Sir Robert Burton,

BIRTHS,

BIRTHS.

LATELY, in Pall Mall, the lady of Sir Frederick-Morton Eden, bart. a ſon.

April . . . The wife of Richard Clifton, of Bilſton, collier, four children. She is 32 years of age, her huſband 40. Seven years ago ſhe had twins. The children are all dead.

April 11. At his houſe in Glouceſter-place, Portman-ſquare, the wife of the Rev. Francis Lee, a ſon.

17. The wife of John Faux, of Norton-Malerward, co. Somerſet, two ſons and a daughter; being the third time of her having three children at a birth.

25. At Grantham, co. Lincoln, the lady of Sir Montague Cholmeley, bart. a daugh.

27. At Berlin, the wife of Mr. Jackſon, embaſſador to the Court of Pruſſia, a ſon.

28. Mrs. Davies, of the Strand, a ſon.

May 2. At Ockham park, near Ripley, Surrey, the lady of Lord King, a daughter.

4. The wife of the Rev. Mr. Collin, of Quendon, Eſſex, a ſon.

7. At the rectory, Beaconsfield, the wife of the Rev. W. M. Bradford, a ſon.

9. In Fitzroy-ſquare, the wife of Charles Lambert, eſq. two daughters; one ſtill-born.

10. In Queen Anne-ſtreet Weſt, the Hon. Mrs. Boyle, a ſon.

11. In Groſvenor-ſquare, the Ducheſs of Beaufort, a daughter.

In George-ſtreet, the wife of George Smith, eſq. M. P. a daughter.

13. The wife of Henry Otway, eſq. of Stanford-hall, co. Leiceſter, a daughter.

14. In Charles-ſtreet, Berkeley-ſquare, the wife of Cha. Jenkinſon, eſq. a daugh.

17. At Fulham cottage, Middleſex, the wife of S. F. Lettſom, eſq. a ſon.

18. At Oxford, the wife of Col. Cox, a ſon.

20. The wife of Wm. Windham, eſq. of Dinton, near Saliſbury, a daughter.

22. The wife of Mr. J. Bowyer Nichols, printer, Red Lion paſſage, Fleet-ſtreet, a ſon.

At the houſe of Admiral Sir John Orde, in Glouceſter-place, Portman-ſquare, Lady Orde, a daughter.

24. At Lillingſtone Dayrell, Bucks, the wife of Richard Dayrell, eſq. a ſon.

At Charlton, Kent, the wife of John Atkins, eſq. M. P. a ſon.

28. At South Lambeth, the wife of Aſhburnham Bulley, eſq. a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

LATELY, at York, Capt. Samſon, ſon of the late Dr. S. of Beverley, and captain in the 3d Weſt York Militia, to Miſs Anne Story, of Biſhop-Wearmouth.

At Pontefract, the Rev. J. Pym Williamſon, of Guiſborough, to Miſs F. Taylor.

At Brunton, near Scarborough, Richard Smailes, eſq. of Troutſdale, captain in the Pickering Lythe Volunteers, to Miſs Elizabeth Seal, of Birdſall.

Joſeph Cornthwaite, eſq. of Sion college, to Agnes, ſecond daugh. of the Rev. Edw. Wollaſton, rector of Balſham, Camb.

April 9. Rev. Thomas Newcome, rector of Shenley, Herts, to Miſs Charlotte Winter, third daughter of Thomas Bradbury W. eſq. of Shenley-hill.

22. At Scopſwick, co. Lincoln, Mr. H. Whyers, of Wigtoft, grocer, to Miſs Anne Nelſon, of Scopſwick, niece of Lord N.

24. At St. George's, Hanover-ſquare, George Bowne, eſq. to Jane, youngeſt daughter of the late Colonel Cony, of Walpole, co. Norfolk.

At Guilsfield, co. Montgomery, Richard Hill, eſq. ſon of the Rev. Robert H. of Hough, in Cheſhire, to the eldeſt daughter of the late Richard Mytton, eſq. barriſter at law, of Cheſter.

William Whiſton, eſq. of Piſhtoff-hall, co. Lincoln, to the youngeſt daughter of the late Major Hart, of Woodſtone, Hunts.

John Drummond, eſq. banker, Charing-croſs, to Miſs Barbara Cheſter, daughter of the late Charles C. eſq. of Chicheley, Bucks, one of her Majeſty's maids of honour.

25. John Abernethie, eſq. of Cumberland-ſtreet, to Miſs Suſan Harris, daughter of the late Richard H. eſq. of Sandown-houſe, Eſher, Surrey.

26. John Coke, eſq. of Woodhouſe villa, Notts, to Miſs Wilmot, of Spondon, co. Derby.

28. At Huddersfield, co. York, Mr. Godfrey Macklethwaite, aged 84, to Mrs. Anne Booth, aged 80.

29. At Torrie-houſe, in Scotland, Jas. Moray, jun. eſq. to Miſs Erſkine, daughter of the late and ſiſter of the preſent Sir William E. bart. of Torrie.

At Beaminſter, the Rev. Geo. Feaver, to Miſs Adney, of Brimley, co. Dorſet.

30. Stephen Morgan, eſq. merchant, of Archangel, to Miſs Bannifter, daughter of John B. eſq. of Gower-ſtreet, Bedford-ſqu. the celebrated comedian.

May . . . . At Mount Juliet, the ſeat of the Earl of Carrick, by ſpecial licenſe, Francis Savage, eſq. M. P. for the county of Down, to Lady Harriet Butler, third daughter of the Earl of Carrick.

May 1. At Bath, Benjamin Linthorne, eſq. to Lady Lefter, relict of Sir John L.

2. At Mary-la-Bonne church, Lord Robert Seymour, to the Hon. Miſs Chetwynd, ſiſter to Lord Viſcount C.

6. George Green, eſq. of Blackwall, to Miſs Unwin, of Bromley.

8. At the houſe of Lord Henry Fitzgerald, in Stratford-place, Charles Lord Kinnaird, to the Lady Cecilia-Olivia Fitzgerald, fifth dau. of the late Duke of Leinſter.

At Mary-la-Bonne church, Willoughby Cotton, eſq. captain in the 2d Regiment of Foot-guards, to the Hon. Auguſta-Margaret Coventry, dau. of Lord Viſc. Deerhurſt.

At

At Cheſterfield, the French General D'Henin, to Miſs Eleanor-Jane Dickſon.

11. At Stockport, Mr. James Lomax, printer and bookſeller, to Miſs Clarke, of Gatley-hall, near Stockport.

12. Francis Witham, eſq. of Gray's inn, to Mrs. Hatton, of Eaſt-ſtr. Red Lion-ſqua.

At Canterbury, the Rev. Wm. Payler, to Miſs Maria Highmore, daughter of the late John H. eſq. and grand-daughter of the late Anthony H. eſq. of Wincheap, near Canterbury.

Rev. Samuel Hart, vicar of Alternon, Cornwall, to Miſs A. Cory, of Holſworthy.

At Wandſworth, co. Surrey, Siegmund Rucker, eſq. of Hunter-ſtreet, Brunſwick-ſquare, to Lucy, youngeſt daugh. of Henry Gardner, eſq. of Downe-lodge, Wandſworth.

13. At Camberwell, Surrey, Wm. Curteis, jun. eſq. to Miſs Hains, of Blackheath.

14. William Colville, eſq. of Dublin, to Miſs Eliza Farren, youngeſt daughter of Charles F. eſq. of the ſame city.

15. Charles Vardon, eſq. of Batterſea-riſe, Surrey, to Marian, eldeſt daughter of the late Wm. Patterſon, eſq. of Jamaica.

At Cheſter, Robert Foulkes Currie, M. D. to Miſs Ravenſcroft, daughter of the late Thomas Highlord R. eſq. of Davenham, in Cheſhire.

17. The Hon. William Herbert, ſon of the Earl of Caernarvon, to the Hon. Letitia-Emily-Dorothea Allen, youngeſt daughter of Lord Viſcount A.

By ſpecial licence, the Hon. and Rev. Pierce Butler, third ſon of the Earl of Carrick, to Miſs Maria-Sophia Vernon, third daughter of John V. eſq. of Clontarf caſtle, co. Dublin.

19. At Lambeth palace, by ſpecial licence, the Hon. Hugh Percy, third ſon of the Earl of Beverley, to Miſs Manners Sutton, eldeſt daughter of the Archbiſhop of Canterbury.

Atkins-Edwin-Martin Atkins, eſq. of Kingſton-Liſle, Berks, to Miſs Anne Cook, of Upper Wimpole-ſtreet.

At St. Bride's church, London, Robert Raſhdall, eſq. of Boſton, co. Lincoln, to Miſs Bonner, of the ſame place.

At Stamford, co. Lincoln, the Rev. Peter Geary, B. D. of Newport in the Iſle of Wight, and fellow of Trinity college, Oxford, to Miſs Judd, daughter of the late Samuel J. eſq. of St. Martin's, Stamford.

20. At the Earl of Chatham's, in Dover-ſtreet, Piccadilly, by ſpecial licence, by the Archbiſhop of Caſhel, Lieut.-col. Pringle, to Miſs Eliot.

21. At Great Dalby, co. Leiceſter, Robert Hall, eſq. of the 45th Foot, to the only daughter of Samuel Maltby, eſq. of Shelton, co. Nottingham.

22. At Pancras church, the Rev. William Belton Champneys, ſon of the Vicar of that pariſh, to Miſs Martha Stable, of the Terrace, Kentiſh-town.

James Caulfield, eſq. of the county of Tyrone, in Ireland, to the Hon. Harriet Croſton, daughter of Baroneſs Croſton.

At Merſham, Kent, the Rev. Charles Hughes, of Barham, to the eldeſt daughter of Sir Edward Knatchbull, bart.

24. Ralph Bigland, eſq. Norroy King of Arms, to Miſs Lorimer, eldeſt daughter of Mr. L. of Eye, Suffolk.

Deaths.

1805. IN the Eaſt Indies, on the *June* .... Bengal Eſtabliſhment, Lieut. George Robins, ſon of Mr. W. R. goldſmith in Fleet-ſtreet, London.

July ... At Sierra Leone, on the coaſt of Africa, Capt. Short.—Governor Day, of that place, is likewiſe dead; and Thomas Ludlam, eſq. (ſon of the Rev. Wm. Ludlam, the famous Mathematician of St. John's College, Cambridge), the firſt in council, is now the acting governor.

Aug. 3. At Bombay, Major Henry Brown, youngeſt ſon of Thomas B. eſq. of Johnſtonburn, in Scotland.

Sept. 19. At Nundy Droog, near Seringapatam, Eaſt Indies, Lieut.-col. Ridgeway Mouly, command.-officer of that garriſon.

Oct. 7. At Bombay, Scrabjer Muncherjee, an opulent and moſt reſpectable merchant, a deſcendant of the antient Perſians (commonly called Parſees), and profeſſor of the religion of the Magi and diſciples of Zoroaſter. The benevolence of his diſpoſition has been manifeſted on ſeveral occaſions in works of public utility, conſtructed at his expence; and, during a time of ſcarcity, he daily diſtributed proviſions to upwards of 2000 people.

16. At Arcot, Lieut. Charles Warden, of the 19th Dragoons. After a day ſpent on a ſhooting excurſion, he agreed with his companions to bathe in a tank, when, unfortunately getting beyond his depth, he diſappeared, and it was a full hour before his body could be extricated; all efforts to recover him were ineffectual.

Dec. 5. At Handſworth, near Birmingham, Mr. James Miller, an eminent portrait and hiſtorical painter. He was endowed by Nature with an extenſive genius, which, joined to a cultivated mind, rendered his company truly eſtimable to his relations and a ſelect circle of friends. Fond of retirement, he in a manner ſecluded himſelf, for many years, from *the buſy hum of men*, which has cauſed his paintings to be ſo little known to the publick in general; for his portraits would have been an ornament to the walls of the Royal Academy; and he may with propriety be termed the Birmingham Apelles.

13. At Jamaica, of the yellow fever, in his 26th year, Aaron Webb Baker, eſq. eldeſt ſon of the Rev. Dr. Aaron B. of Markſbury, co. Somerſet, a lieutenant in the

the Royal Iriſh 18th Reg. of Foot. He was educated under Dr. Valpy of Reading, and a graduate of Corpus Chriſti college, Oxford. [*See our Poetry, p.* 456.]

1806. *Jan.* 1. At Calcutta, in his 21ſt year, Mr. James Cairncroſs, writer in the Eaſt India Company's ſervice, and eldeſt ſon of Mr. C. ſurgeon, of Bucklerſbury.

Feb. . . . . . At Dominica, in the Weſt Indies, of the yellow fever, Joſeph M'Laren, eſq. garriſon-ſurgeon there.

18. At Port Royal, Jamaica, of the yellow fever, Mr. Robert-Lionel Gomm, R. N. youngeſt ſon of the Rev. William G. rector of Bramdean, co. Hants; and, on the 10th of *March*, Miſs Clementina Gomm, his daughter.

26. At Lanſdown-houſe, Bath, aged 71, Mrs. Frances Pigott, eldeſt daughter of Robert P. eſq. of Chetwynd, co. Salop, one of the moſt antient and reſpectable families in Shropſhire. After her father's death, ſhe and two of her ſiſters (ſee our vol. LXXIV. p. 1249) reſided at Underdale, near Shrewſbury, till about 13 years ſince, when they removed to Lanſdown-houſe, Bath. She was exemplary for her hoſpitality, ſweetneſs of temper, and a conſcientious diſcharge of every ſocial and religious duty. At the early age of 15 ſhe ſhewed an uncommon genius for medicine and botany, and continued to purſue the ſtudy of them during the whole of her life, which was chiefly paſſed in acts of charity and benevolence. Her greateſt pleaſure was in attending and adminiſtering relief to the diſeaſes and wants of the ſick and infirm.

March . . . . . At Tangiers, Mr. Matra, his Majeſty's conſul-general for the empire of Morocco.

March 8. In Surinam, the Hon. Geo. Cranſton, colonel of the 61ſt Foot, brother of the late, and uncle to the preſent, Lord Cranſton.

After a ſhort confinement, occaſioned by a fall, and much regretted by his patients and friends, aged 80, more than 50 years of which he had ſpent in the ſtudy and practice of phyſick, Dr. Beer, of Ely-place, Holborn.

10. On his paſſage to Bengal, Lieut. Joſeph Watts, of the E. India Company's 13th Regiment of Native Infantry.

13. Mr. William Rooke, midſhipman on-board the London, who was unfortunately killed in the action with Linois's ſquadron on this day, was the ſon of Sir Giles Rooke, one of his Majeſty's judges of the Court of Common Pleas.—Lieut. Seymour, who was killed on-board the Amazon, in the ſame action, was brother of Capt. Seymour, of the Amethyſt, who has loſt an arm in the ſervice; and Lieut. E. Prior, of the Royal Marines, who was killed on-board the ſame ſhip, was ſon of Mr. Richard Prior, ſurgeon, at Clapham, Surrey, and was on his firſt cruize.

17. J. Lee, a young lad, who was unfortunately jammed to death between two lighters lying in a lighter-road off Eaſt-lane-ſtairs, Bermondſey. It appeared that the accident aroſe from a large collier drifting down and running foul of the road. The boy, who was a maſt-maker's apprentice, loſt his life in endeavouring to ſave his maſter's ſkiff.

25. At Prague, the Hon. Wm. Plunkett, a colonel in the Auſtrian ſervice, and brother to Lord Fingal.

At Helſton, Cornwall, aged 82, the widow of the late Mr. George Millett, of that place, and mother of the preſent Capt. M. one of the directors of the Eaſt India Company.

30. At Fyfield, co. Berks, aged 30, the Rev. John Weaving.

April . . . . . At Waterford, in Ireland, of a dropſy in his ſtomach, the Rev. John Browne, a deſcendant of Sir Anthony B. (anceſtor of Viſcount Montague). This gentleman had married Miſs Mears, ſiſter of Capt. Charles M. of the E. India Company's ſervice, and of the Egmont E. Indiaman (formerly of the Brilliant).

At Dublin, Gaſper Erck, eſq. many years firſt clerk of the War department in Ireland.

At Biſhop-Auckland, aged 77, Peter Bowlby, LL.D. regiſtrar to the Dean and Chapter of Durham.

Aged 79, Mr. Thomas Saunderſon, of Hull, woollen-draper, and one of the people called Quakers.—Alſo, aged 73, Edward Anderſon, eſq. of that place.—Aged 21, Miſs Sarah Gibſon, alſo of Hull.

At Clarence-place, Briſtol, Mr. John Protheroe, many years a Cuſtom-houſe officer at that port.

Mrs. Hunt, widow of the late Mr. H. maſter of the ceremonies at the Hot wells.

At Taunton, co. Somerſet, aged 77, Mr. George Watſon, formerly a reſpectable merchant at Briſtol.

Rev. James Doubleday, of Calton, in Staffordſhire. He was of Clare-hall, Cambridge; B. A. 1791, M. A. 1794.

At Cerney, co. Glouceſter, on her birthday, in her 38th year, and after an illneſs of only two hours, Lady Maria Price, wife of Barrington P. eſq. daughter of the late and ſiſter of the preſent E. of Strathmore.

At Wood-End, co. Glouceſter, Mr. Thomas Beetſon, late of Fleet-ſtreet, mercer.

At Sleaford, co. Lincoln, aged 72, Mrs. Sarah Parke.

Interred, in the family-vault at Aſgarby, aged 82, Thomas Cartwright, gent.

Aged 103, —— Lawrence, well known in Lincoln by the name of Nurſe Lawrence. She was born at Nettleham, and her maiden name was Hird.

After

After only four hours illneſs, and in the laſt month of pregnancy, the wife of Mr. Edward Braine, coal-merchant, of Shadwell-hill, Shadwell.

Mr. J. Gann, of Exeter-ſtreet, in the Strand, returning home from his club, in the evening, ſuddenly dropped down in the ſtreet, and expired without a groan, leaving a wife and five infant children.—On Jan. 6, 1803, his brother, who kept a coffee-houſe under Covent-garden piazza, while converſing with his family and friends, ſuddenly fell from his chair, and expired (LXXIII. 90).

April 4. At Neufchatel, in Switzerland, General Count de Meuron, knight of the Red Eagle of Pruſſia, and colonel-proprietor of a regiment of his name in his Britannic Majeſty's pay; which regiment devolves to his brother, Gen. P. I. de Meuron, now in London.

5. At Edinburgh, Colonel James-Francis Erſkine.

8. Aged 18, Michael, ſon of Mr. Andrew Allan, of Whitby. This very promiſing young man was ſecond mate of the Diamond hired armed ſhip, belonging to Mr. Abel Chapman, of the ſaid place. On paſſing over the Flats, in returning from the French coaſt to the Downs, ſhe unluckily took the ground at the South Knoll, the tide being at ebb, and without any material damage to the veſſel. At the return of the tide, while blowing a ſtrong gale, the jolly-boat was diſpatched to recover the kedge-anchor; in the performance of which ſervice the ill-fated youth, with ſix other unfortunate ſufferers, were drowned.

9. Found floating in the Reſervoir in the Green park, the body of John Rainsford. It appeared, from an officer of the Exciſe, at whoſe houſe the wife of the deceaſed lived, in Berners-ſtreet, Oxford-ſtreet, that the deceaſed was an unfortunate young man, who had ſuffered under mental derangement for a conſiderable time previous to his death. In March laſt he was taken into St. George's workhouſe, in the aforeſaid ſituation; and, on the 10th of the ſame month, was permitted to go out alone; after which he was not heard of till the body was found as above. When taken to St. Martin's workhouſe, it was owned by the wife, a young woman, 28 years of age.

11. At Cheam, Surrey, in his 17th year, after 46 days illneſs of ſcarlet fever, Edward, youngeſt ſon of the Rev. Henry Peach, rector of that place. He was a youth endued with a moſt amiable diſpoſition and engaging manners; and had been placed in a moſt reſpectable mercantile houſe in the Metropolis, where his uniformly prudent and good behaviour was always conſpicuous.

At his ſeat, Scriven park, near Knareſborough, Sir Thomas Turner Slingſby, bart.; who ſerved the office of ſheriff of the county of York in 1785.

12. Mrs. Anne Walter, ſiſter of John W. eſq. of South Badſley, Hants.

In Thayer-ſtreet, Mary-la-Bonne, Mrs. Scully, wife of Denys S. eſq. and daughter of Ferdinand Huddleſton, eſq. of Sawſten-hall, co. Cambridge.

At his houſe in Sloane-ſtreet, Knightſbridge, of a rapid decline, which baffled all medical aid, aged 26, Henry Thorpe, eſq. captain in the 4th Weſt India Regiment, and aſſiſtant adjutant-general.

13. At Great Oakley, co. Northampton, the ſeat of Sir Richard De Capell Brooke, bart. in her 65th year, Mrs. Worge, mother of Lady Brooke, and relict of Major-general Worge, colonel of the 86th regiment of Foot, and M. P. for Stockbridge.

Aged 90, the Rev. James Kettle, 40 years paſtor of the Diſſenting congregation in High-ſtreet, Warwick. He was born at Eveſham, and, after the uſual grammar education, was ſent to Glaſgow, where he completed his claſſical and theological ſtudies, preparatory to the miniſterial office for which he was deſtined. His prior ſettlement as a miniſter was at Dorcheſter, whence he removed to Warwick, where he reſided almoſt 60 years; and, through the whole courſe of his long life, by the gentle yet potent influence of that unaffected piety and goodneſs which become the Chriſtian Miniſter, recommended by the placid and amiable diſpoſitions which adorn the man, and accompanied by the graceful and agreeable manners which beſpeak the gentleman, he ſecured to himſelf the ſincere eſteem of his friends, and the reſpectful regards of all to whom he was known.

At the Marine pavilion at Walmer, in Kent, in his 57th year, after a ſevere fit of coughing, which burſt a blood-veſſel, Mr. Andrew Gram; who, having acquired both a good fortune and a good name, in the honourable purſuits of his buſineſs as an importer of timber and deals from Norway, retired from its fatigues about two years ſince, and purchaſed the beautiful cottage late the reſidence of Mr. Serjeant Bond, where he had juſt completed a moſt elegant houſe.

Mr. Tho. Ruſhton, of Newark, Notts, leaving a wife and numerous family.

The only daughter of John Crook, eſq. of Manchester-ſtreet, Manchester-ſquare.

At his ſeat at Ballendalloch, near Elgin, in Scotland, very old, Gen. Grant.

Near Edinburgh, in an epileptic fit, in his 25th year, Mr. Edward Wickens, ſon of John W. eſq. of Mapperton, co. Dorſet.

14. Mrs.

14. Mrs. Roberts, of Newcombe, co. Glouceſter.

At Cambridge, Mr. Hague, a muſick-ſeller, brother to Prof. H. of that Univerſity.

15. Mrs. Forſter, wife of Mr. W. F. merchant, of Briſtol.

After a confinement of two years, the widow of the late Mr. Thomas, brewer, of Maudlin-lane, Briſtol.

By ſhooting himſelf, in a delirious fit, Mr. Stewart, ſurgeon, of Bourn, co. Linc.

At Byfleet, near Ripley, in Surrey, Mr. Henry Chuter, ſen.; a man well reſpected.

In Upper Harley-ſtreet, the wife of W. Dickinſon, eſq. M. P. for Somerſetſhire.

In Portman-ſquare, Lady Fitzgerald.

Mr. John Croſs Weſt, of Bucklerſbury.

In London, James Goddard, eſq. an alderman of the corporation of Saliſbury, and one of the acting juſtices, who had lately been appointed ſurveyor of the tobacco warehouſes in London.

16. After going to bed in perfect health, Mrs. Tovey, wife of Mr. George T. of Abbot's Leigh, co. Somerſet.

Miſs Fanny Clarkſon, youngeſt daughter of Mr. John C. of the White Hart, in Silver-ſtreet, Hull, aged about 26. Paſſing near the bar-fire, the flames, by ſome accident, caught her gown-ſkirt, and communicated to the reſt of her cloaths, which in an inſtant were all in a blaze. She immediately ran into the kitchen adjoining for aſſiſtance; but, before any effectual aid could be rendered, ſhe was ſo dreadfully burnt, that, after lingering from about half paſt one in the afternoon till one in the morning, ſhe expired. Mr. C. himſelf was much burnt in endeavouring to aſſiſt her.

This morning, the wife of John Hardcaſtle, of Silkſtone, near Barnſley, co. York; and, in the evening of the ſame day, the ſaid John Hardcaſtle; they were both buried in one grave; and, on the Friday following, their daughter died.

At Braco caſtle, after a tedious illneſs, Mrs. Maſterton, wife of James M. eſq. and eldeſt daughter of James Murdoch, eſq. of the iſland of Madeira.

17. At Exeter, the Rev. C. B. Pye, ſon of Mr. P. attorney, of Norwich.

In Surrey-place, Kent-road, aged 87, John Gaitſkell, eſq.

At Totenham, Miſs Anne Burford, dau. of the late Dr. B. phyſician at Banbury.

At Jerſey, Lieut.-gen. Andrew Gordon, commander in chief of his Majeſty's forces on that iſland.

At his Lordſhip's villa, near Dublin, Robert-Herbert Butler, third Earl of Laneſborough, Viſcount Laneſborough, Baron of Newtown Butler. He was born Auguſt 1, 1750; eldeſt ſon of Brinſley, the ſecond Earl, by Lady Jane, only daughter of Robert Rochfort, Earl of Belvedere, and preſumptive heireſs to the eſtates of her brother, George Earl of Belvedere. The Earl married, Jan. 5, 1781, Elizabeth, eldeſt daughter of the Right Hon. David Latouche, and had iſſue Brinſley Lord Newtown, the preſent and fourth Earl of Laneſborough, born Oct. 22, 1782, and David, born April 27, 1785, deceaſed. The Earl of Laneſborough was a nobleman of moſt amiable manners, but had lived for many years in a ſtate of ſeclu-ſion, owing to grief for the untimely deceaſe of his Counteſs, in the bloom of youth and beauty.

18. Leonard Sprotſom, ſervant to Col. Carey, of the 3d Regiment of Guards, who ſhot himſelf near the Queen's palace. It appeared that he was a young man of very reſpectable connexions; and that, being involved in a love affair, he entered into the Army againſt the conſent of his relatives. Previous to the fatal act he received notice from the Colonel that he was to go back to the ranks, he having no farther occaſion for him as a ſervant. This was ſuppoſed to have preyed on his ſpirits, and led to the cataſtrophe.

At his houſe in St. Philip's place, Briſtol, after a long illneſs, borne with uniform patience and cheerful reſignation, the wife of John Wilcox, eſq.

Thomas Sumpter, eſq. of Hiſton, co. Cambridge.

After a ſhort illneſs, aged 73, Thomas Buchanan, eſq. of Weſt Ham, Eſſex.

19. At Clapham, Surrey, aged 95, Dame Catherine Waldo, relict of Sir Thomas W.

In Norfolk-ſtreet, Birmingham, in her 104th year, Mrs. Maria-Tereſa Twiſs; who retained her faculties to the laſt. At the age of 50 ſhe took to wearing ſpectacles, and wore them nearly 30 years, when ſhe left them off; and at the age of 102 could read a newſpaper, or print as ſmall, without glaſſes.

At Clifton, near Briſtol, of a rapid decline, Mrs. Evans, wife of Mr. E. of that place, and daughter of the late Thomas Wilſon, eſq. of Scraptoft, co. Leiceſter.

In the churchyard, North Shields, Mr. Dawſon, brother of Capt. Robert D. late of Whitby. He dropped down from his wife's arm, while walking, and died inſtantly, without uttering a word.

At Drummond caſtle, in Scotland, aged 98, Louis Macerable, the moſt celebrated walker of his time. He was a running-footman to the Duke of Perth, and followed the fortune of his maſter, till they were ſeparated at the battle of Culloden. At the reſtoration of the eſtates, he was taken into the ſervice of the late Lord Perth, and paſſed the remainder of his days in eaſe and comfort.

20. After a lingering illneſs, Mr. Eaſtwood, one of the meſſengers to the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty.

At

At Bath, aged 81, the Rev. Simon Adams, of Laundon Grange, Bucks, and rector of Ouſden, Suffolk. He was of New college, Oxford; M. A. 1772.

At Bath, Richard Hill, eſq. of Cardiff, chief proprietor of the Plymouth-houſe iron-works in that neighbourhood.

At Lancaſter, Thomas Shepherd, eſq. an alderman of that borough.

Aged 22, of a mortification in his bowels, Mr. John White, of Rockingham.

Aged 70, Wakefield Simpſon, eſq. of Whitby, banker.

Mr. John Jackſon, late maſter and owner of the Endeavour, of Whitby, a Newcaſtle trader. Half an hour before he died he had been walking upon the bridge at Whitby in perfect health; when, feeling himſelf ſuddenly indiſpoſed with what he termed the heart-burn, he went home and reclined upon his bed. Mrs. J. on entering the room a few minutes afterwards, found him in the agonies of death.

At Egton, aged 71, the Rev. Richard Robinſon, M.A. miniſter of Egton, Glaſedale, and Goatland, near Whitby, chapels in the gift of the Archbiſhop of York.

At his lodgings in Hull, the celebrated artiſt, John Ruſſell, eſq. R. A. late of Newman-ſtreet, Oxford-ſtreet, portrait-painter in crayons to his Majeſty and the Prince of Wales. Mr. Ruſſell, it is well known, not only excelled in his art, but had invented a peculiar mode of preparing his own crayons, &c. &c.; which is continued by the family in Newman-ſtreet, where his ſon exerciſes the profeſſion in the ſame ſtyle as his late father, with whom he was brought up, and had ſtudied for ſeveral years.

At Lahcen, co. Leitrim, in his 47th year, John Peyton, eſq. lieutenant-colonel of the Leitrim Regiment of Militia.

21. At his apartments in Chriſt's hoſpital, Mr. John Hawkins, who has been upwards of 20 years *cobler* to that Royal foundation with a ſalary of fifty pounds a year, which to his ſucceſſor the Governors have judged it proper to raiſe to fifty guineas. There were two candidates for the appointment, and the ſucceſsful one was choſen by the caſting vote of the Chairman.

At his houſe at Fernhill, Iſle of Wight, Samuel Shute, eſq.

At Frolesworth, co. Leiceſter, the infant ſon of the Rev. George-Samuel Noble.

At Wiſbech, aged 75, Suſannah, relict of Mr. Herbert Wallis, late an eminent ſurgeon at Long Sutton, co. Lincoln. She was the only daughter of John Eyſly, eſq. merchant, formerly of King's Lynn, Norf.

Murdered, at Alphington, near Exeter, Mrs. Rowe, a widow lady. R. Wright, a labouring tanner, knocked at her door, and ruſhed up ſtairs to the lodging-room, where, taking a blunderbuſs, he went to the bed-ſide, and beat her ſo dreadfully with the butt-end of the piece, that her ſkull was fractured, and ſhe expired the ſame night. The ſervant followed him to the room, but, fearful of the ſame fate, ſhe ran to the door for aſſiſtance, and he was ſecured. He appeared deranged, and the only reaſon he aſſigned was, that "he had been commiſſioned by a ſuperior Power to deſtroy all the old women in the place, as there would never be a peace till that was accompliſhed." Verdict, "Wilful Murder, committed by the hands of R. Wright, ſuppoſed lunatic."

22. At an advanced age, Mrs. Pettis, relict of Mr. P. of Down-ſtreet, Piccadilly, one of the oldeſt inhabitants of St. George's, Hanover-ſquare.

In Mary-ſtreet, Totenham-court-road, aged 54, Mr. Samuel Raper.

At Brompton, Middleſex, in her 22d year, Mrs. Suſſana-Maria-Angela Weichſel, wife of Charles W. eſq. and ſecond female finger at the Opera-houſe.

John Ayton, eſq. of Harleſton, Norfolk.

Suddenly, Mr. Elliſon, wine and brandy-merchant, Old Market-ſtreet, Briſtol.

Mrs. Nicholas Moncrieffe, ſiſter to Dr. M. of Great George-ſtreet, Briſtol.

At Doncaſter, aged 61, Mrs. Jennings, relict of Alderman J.

Aged 6 years, William, ſon of Joſhua Wiles, publican, of Hull; a child who, ſince the early period of two years, at which age he could read diſtinctly and with propriety, evinced many ſingular and ſurpriſing traits of genius and talent.

At Muſſelburgh, in Scotland, aged 83, Robert Riddell, eſq. of Kemys-hall, in the county of Dumfries.

23. Aged 14, the eldeſt ſon of Mr. Joſiah Sellick, Hotwell-road, Briſtol.

John Milbanke, eſq. brother to the late Sir Ralph M. bart. He married Lady Mary Wentworth, ſiſter to the late Marquis of Rockingham, by whom he had one daughter, married, ſome time ſince, to John Gage, eſq. brother to the preſent Lord Viſcount G.

24. Mrs. Gyllett, wife of the Rev. Tho. G. vicar of Compton-Dando, co. Somerſet.

At Brompton, this day and the 27th, the two infant ſons of the Hon. John Bridgeman Simpſon.

In Portugal-ſtreet, Mary-le-Bonne, in her 9th year, Lady Elizabeth Keppel, ſecond daughter of the Earl of Albemarle.

25. At Woodhouſe, near Leeds, after a few days illneſs, aged 45, Samuel Fenton, eſq. an eminent linen-merchant.

In his 83d year, Joſeph Chambers, eſq. one of the aldermen and thrice mayor of Leiceſter, father of that Corporation.

Aged

Aged 63, Mrs. Daniel, of Market-Deeping, co. Lincoln.

At Billesdon, Miss Cotton, only daughter of the late Mr. Moses C. of Houghton-on-the-Hill, co. Leicester.

Mrs. Avarn, wife of Mr. A. of Lower Tooting, Surrey.

At Kentish-town, in his 73d year, Edward Leigh, esq. late of Took's-court.

At his house in Soho-square, aged 31, George Daberley, esq.

Interred together, this day, aged about 90 years each, Joseph and Jane Martin, of Ardbirn, near Banbridge, in the North of Ireland. They were born in one year; had lived together 62 years; were each distinguishable for a good share of natural understanding; have left their family in respectable circumstances by their industry; and will be long remembered as peaceable and kind neighbours.

26. At the Hotel de la Patrie at Rennes, in France, on his way to Paris, Admiral Villeneuve, commander of the French fleet in the battle off Trafalgar. He is known to have been landed at Morlaix, in the night between the 22d and 23d, from a small boat, which our Port Admiral would have dissuaded him from taking, but his reason was, that a large vessel could not be admitted into that port, which therefore followed, and kept him in sight till he landed. It is said he stabbed himself; but the motive that induced him to commit an act of suicide is unknown. He was found in his chamber quite undressed, and with five wounds, given by a knife, in his left side. According to the position of his body at the time, it is supposed that, after he had stabbed himself, he threw himself upon the bed, pressing himself upon the handle of the knife, which still remained in his body, to hasten his dissolution.—History will record, that the three Admirals, English, Spanish, and French, engaged in that glorious and ever-memorable battle, have all lost their lives. The English Admiral was killed outright; Admiral Gravina died of the wound he had received in the battle; and Admiral Villeneuve finished his mortal career by his own hand.—We believe this to be a true state of the case; it having been so stated by an English gentleman, one of a small number lately permitted to return from Verdun, and who is now in London, who was at Rennes, and at the same hotel, the day after the death of Admiral V. He saw the Admiral's servant, and others who knew the whole of the melancholy transaction; and there is no doubt that the Admiral killed himself in a fit of derangement, of which he had exhibited symptoms for some days before. Pistols, &c. had been carefully kept out of his way; but he contrived to secrete a knife; and on breaking open his chamber-door he was found dead, with the handle of the knife in his hand, and the point of it in his heart.—It may be proper, however, to state, that it has been suggested that he, like Pichegru and Wright, fell by foul means. A circumstance which is considered as expressive of Buonaparte's knowledge of this transaction, and of his wish to remove suspicion from himself, is, that on the evening after the murder, a letter reached Rennes from the Minister of Marine, addressed to Admiral Villeneuve, and announcing to him, that, although Napoleon, deceived by false reports, had entertained displeasure towards him, yet that he was now ready to do every possible justice to his bravery and talents.—It is also said, that, being refused the audience which he solicited from Buonaparte, he foresaw the consequences, which he chose to prevent by this desperate proceeding. The different reception given to two of his Captains who were in the same engagement will justify this conjecture. (See p. 466.)

26. At Ripley, Surrey, in his 84th year, Mr. William Fuller.

At Congresbury, co. Somerset, Mr. Geo. Taylor, tanner.

At Scriby-hall, near Bawtry, co. York, aged 21, the Hon. Charlotte-Penelope Monckton, third dau. of Viscount Galway.

At Shooter's-hill, co. Kent, aged 34, Mrs. Lacy, wife of Capt. L. of the Royal Artillery, and daughter of the late Tho. Richardson, esq. of Stock-house, Essex.

27. At Ryftock, in Devonshire, aged 63, Mrs. Kensington, widow of John K. esq. formerly a banker in London, and mother of John-Pooley, Edward, and Henry K. esqrs. and of the lady of Edward Divett, esq. of Ryftock, and of Lansdown-place, Bloomsbury. Her remains were interred at Walthamstow, Essex.

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Rev.

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At Faldingworth, near Lincoln, the Rev. Mr. Davis, rector of that parish; which living is in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of Peterborough.

At Bristol, the Rev. Henry Jackson Close, M.A. formerly rector of Hitcham, Suffolk, and of Carleton St. Peter, Norfolk; which livings he exchanged, in 1801, for preferment in Hampshire, and for some years past resided near Lymington. He was a distinguished agriculturist, and wrote several very ingenious tracts on that subject.

After a few hours illness, aged 45, the Rev. John Flamanke, vicar of Saxthorpe, co. Norfolk; of Trinity college, Oxford; B. A. 1778.

The Rev. Samuel-Simon Lawry, M. A. of Queen's college, Oxford; rector of Blunham, co. Bedford; a valuable living, in the gift of Lady Lucas, worth 460l. per annum, besides 70 acres of glebe, and much improved by inclosure.

At Kingsbury, Berks, the Rev. Thomas Powle, rector of Hampstead-Marshall, in the same county, and of Allington, Wilts. At the same place, on the 12th of February last, his youngest son, Charles F. esq. barrister at law, and commandant of the Hungerford Volunteer Infantry.

At Beverley, co. York, deservedly lamented, John Courtney, esq.

At Driffield, Mr. Wm. Jarratt, sen.

May . . . . At Clifton, near Bristol, the Hon. Miss Elizabeth Wolfe, youngest daughter of the late Lord Viscount Kilwarden, chief justice of Ireland. It will be remembered that she was in the carriage with her father when he was massacred in the streets of Dublin, July, 1803. Her remains were interred, on the 17th inst. by the side of those of her mother, in St. James's burial-ground, Bath.

Mr. Morgan, of Queen-square, Bristol.

At Stone, Miss Elizabeth Davis, youngest dau. of the late John D. esq. of Bristol.

At Bristol, Mr. Reeves, a purser in the service of the East India Company.

Advanced in years, Mr. John Parke, of Potter-Hanworth, near Lincoln, farmer.

Struck dead by lightning, in a field near her father's house, the only daughter of R. Anton, horse-breaker, of Market-Deeping.

Aged 29, Mrs. Clouet, wife of the Rev. Thomas C. of Northampton.

Mr. Philip Lyne, farmer, near Epping, Essex. Returning home on horseback, the animal fell down and rolled over him, whereby he was so much bruised as to occasion his death shortly after being conveyed to his house.

At an advanced age, James Brotherton, esq. formerly of New Bond-street, but lately of Michael's-grove, Brompton.

In his 23d year, Lieut. Edward White, of his Majesty's ship Alert.

In her 17th year, Miss Randolph, daughter of the Bishop of Oxford.

May 1. Andrew, second son of Andrew Drummond, esq. of Rudgeway, Somerset.

At his seat, Littleton, co. Somerset, aged 77, Jacob Mogg, esq.

Rev. Francis Metcwether, rector of Foxcote and Combhay, co. Somerset. He was of St. John's coll. Oxford; B.C.L. 1776.

Aged 68, Mr. George Toon, farmer and grazier, of Whissendine, Rutland.

Aged 74, Mrs. Rose Hayes, widow, of Whissendine.

In consequence of swallowing some laudanum instead of a worm-medicine, aged 2 years and a quarter, the daughter of Geo. Harrison, esq. of Fiskerton, Linc.

2. Aged 75, Mr. Henry Gilbert, of Stamford, co. Lincoln, joiner.

At Taunton, Somerset, in her 77th year, after long illness, Mr. Watson, formerly of Bristol, merchant.

Aged 66, Mr. John Hunt, of East Lulworth, co. Dorset.

At Kingston-upon-Thames, Surrey, Mr. William Tallemach.

3. Mrs. Spooner, many years mistress of the Bell inn at Leicester.

At her house in Park-street, Grosvenor-square, Mrs. Wilks, wife of Major W. resident at the Court of the Rajah of Mysore.

At his house in Sloane-street, Chelsea, after a few days illness, in his 48th year, Sir Richard Ford, knt. chief magistrate of the Bow-street Police-office, also of the Police of the county of Middlesex, and acting magistrate for the Secretary of State's office; to the former of which he was appointed about six years ago, on the resignation of Sir William Addington. He was taken ill on the 19th of April; but was not confined to his bed till the 28th. His disorder was a fever; and his medical friends did not consider him in imminent danger till the 1st instant, when his disorder took a very unfavourable turn. His remains were interred at St. Luke's, Chelsea, on the 10th.

4. At his house in Gay-street, Bath, W. Barhurst Pye Benet, esq. of Salthrop-house, in Wiltshire.

In his 56th year, Mr. John Hyde, of Lincoln, silk-dyer.

At his house in Brompton-row, Chelsea, Mr. T. Cellum, of the Theatre Royal, Drury-lane, a favourite performer, and a very promising genius in his line of acting. He was the son of Mr. C. proprietor of the theatres at Portsmouth, Southampton, &c.; and at an early age was placed under Mr. Brooks, leader of the orchestras at the Theatre Royal, Bath, and at Vauxhall, for three years, and then enlisted in the Dramatic Corps. Mr. Cherry, author of

of "The Soldier's Daughter," on making Mr. Collins a present of his own likeness, wrote upon the back of the portrait the following lines:

"Honest Tim, when this you view,
Remember who created you.
Not man, nor mortal, sage or saint,
Hathmade you, Tim, but Nature, QUAINT."

Mrs. C. died March 6; see p. 291.

This morning Mr. William Miles, an eminent builder, in St. John's church-yard, Westminster, rose at the early hour of 4, and took an affectionate leave of his children, telling them he was going on a journey, and left his house. About half past 7, Mrs. Davis, his next door neighbour, going into her yard, was shocked with the appearance of Mr. M. hanging by a sash-line, suspended from a pole. It appeared that, to effect the rash act, he had recourse to the assistance of a short ladder. Mrs. M. was out of town; and he has left nine children.

5. At Tidenham, near Chepstow, in his 47th year, Thomas Williams, esq. one of his Majesty's justices of the peace for the county of Gloucester, and deputy-lieutenant of the county of Monmouth. The general regret of his neighbourhood bears no doubtful testimony to the estimation of his character. Indeed, through the course of his short trial in the various relations of life, whether in the mere domestic circle, or as a friend and neighbour, or in the more public discharge of his duty as a magistrate, or as the patriotic volunteer in the defence of his country, his conduct not only appeared to be unexceptionable, but exemplary. Through the last twelvemonth his resignation was exercised under a painful local disease, which baffled every effort of medical skill, and could only be removed by death.

While sitting in his chair, preparing to receive some friends, the members of a Book Society, of which he was secretary, in his 61st year, John Burton, esq. clerk of the survey in his Majesty's dock-yard at Chatham, in Kent; and author of a valuable work intituled "Lectures on Female Education and Manners," printed at the Rochester press in 1793, in two volumes, 8vo, which has since gone through a second edition. Our readers are indebted to him for some interesting Remarks on the Names of Ships in the Royal Navy (vol. LXVII. p. 26), and we hope to be enabled soon to give a more particular account of him.

This day a duel was fought in Foster avenue, Dublin, between two young gentlemen of the Barrack-office there, and intimate friends, upon occasion of a tavern-quarrel the preceding evening. On the first fire, at the distance of 11 paces, both parties fell; the one, Mr. Rogers, received a ball through his heart, and of course died instantly; the other, Mr. Long, was shot through both his thighs, and is also since dead.

6. Aged 82, the Rev. George Thomas, vicar of East Dereham, Norfolk, and brother of the late Dr. T. bishop of Rochester.

7. At her father's house at Hatfield, after a long and gradual decline, and much regretted, aged 19, Miss Eliz. Scrancke, second daughter of Francis Carter, S. esq. of that town and St. Alban's, brewer.

After a long illness, Mrs. Tyers, of Kennington-lane, Surrey, widow of the late Jonathan T. esq. of Vauxhall.

8. At Newark, Notts, Mr. Jn. Caparn, post-master of that town, and of Lincoln, and master of the Blue Coat School at Lincoln. His remains were interred at Newark. His nephew, Mr. David Caparn, of Lincoln, baker, died on the 11th, aged 26, and, being a member of the Lincoln Volunteer Infantry, was buried with military honours.

At Melksham, Wilts, where she had some time resided, Mrs. Anne Yearsley, well known in the poetical world as a self-instructed votary of the Muses, under the name of "The Milkwoman of Bristol." She possessed an extraordinary degree of genius, and an extensive and rare information and abilities, seldom found in the obscure path of life in which she originally moved.

9. Found dead in his bed, in Threadneedle-street, aged 35, Mr. Davis, clerk of Merchant Taylors Company, in which appointment he succeeded Mr. Briftow, and is succeeded by Mr. Richard Teasdale, of Bishopsgate-street. He had dined the day before with some gentlemen of the parish; and has left a wife and several children.

In Castle-street, Leicester-square, aged 26, the wife of Mr. Charles Touffaint.

At Farley, co. Stafford, the Rev. John Bill, rector of Draycot, in that county, and formerly of Christ college, Cambridge.

At Dalby, aged 75, the Rev. Thomas Lumley, LL.B. of Jesus college, Cambridge, where he proceeded B. A. 1748, L.L.B. 1754; rector of Dalby, and 40 years rector of Brandsby, both co. York.

At Brunton, near Chollerton, Mrs. Dawson; who, amongst her other virtues and charities, possessed a large share of medical knowledge, which she exercised so freely as to occasion a general resort of all the sick and wounded in the neighbourhood for relief, which was often happily effected, without fee or reward. She introduced the Jennerian Vaccination into her neighbourhood; and once a week had many cart-loads of applicants for that improved mode of inoculation.

10. Aged 28, Mr. James Piercy, partner in the firm of Piercy and Thomas, ship-chandlers and brush-makers, Hull.

At

At Bath, Mrs. Carpenter, wife of the Rev. Dr. C. of Launceston, Cornwall.

At Brompton, Middlesex, Mrs. Manwell, wife of Mr. George M. of Walton-upon-Thames.

Of a fever, aged 59, Robert Cawne, esq. many years clerk to the Mercers Company, London; an office in which he succeeded his father. He was a man truly respectable for his integrity and gentlemanly manners. He married a daughter of the late Sir Francis Gosling, knt. by whom he has left several children.

11. In Montague-street, the relict of the late Lieut.-gen. Francis Grant.

At Enfield Chace-side, aged 78, John Buckley, formerly a watch-maker in London. He was the last of the followers of Muggleton. "The Muggletonians were the followers of Ludovic Muggleton, a journeyman-tailor, who, with his companion Reeves (a person of equal obscurity), set up for great *prophets* in the turbulent times of Cromwell. They pretended to absolve or condemn whom they pleased; and gave out that they were the two last witnesses spoken of in the Revelations, who were to appear previous to the final destruction of the world. Like other sectaries, who derive their name from their respective founders, they were mere ephemeral productions, who just appeared and then passed away." Evans's Sketch of the Denominations of the Christian World.

12. At Enfield, aged 69, Mrs. Connop, daughter of the late Mr. Curtis, tanner, second wife and relict of the late Mr. Naylor, remarried to the late Mr. Connop, father of Newel C. esq.

At Angrove-hall, near Stokesley, co. York, aged 79, Thomas Wayne, esq. He has bequeathed his manors and estates in the counties of York, Durham, and Hants, to one of the sons of Richardson Harrison, esq. of Taunton castle, co. Somerset, his relation, who is to take the name and bear the arms of Wayne.

Aged 76, Mr. Robert Gyfford, of Kentish-town, father of the Stationers Company, having been a liveryman 54 years; and during that long period was a reputable shopkeeper in Tower-street.

Mr. Howie, of Cirencester, formerly a surgeon in the Army. While conversing with a person in the market, he dropped down and instantly expired, leaving a wife and twelve children.

Mrs. Chatterell, sister of Mr. C. who died suddenly at Highbury.

13. In Devonshire-street, Bloomsbury, aged 88, Mrs. Fye, widow of Henry P. esq. late of Farringdon-house, Berks, who represented that county in several Parliaments, and mother of the Poet Laureat.

14. Rev. H. J. Jefferies, rector of Minchinhampton and Rodborough, co. Glouc.

15. At Dalston, co. Middlesex, aged 47, Mr. Robert Burnell.

At St. Alban's, Mrs. Susannah Elliot, widow of William E. esq. formerly an upholsterer in London, who retired from business to St. Alban's, and died there Sept. 29, 1800, aged 69.

16. At his house in Sydney-place, Bath, —— Cazneau, esq.

17. At his house on Tower-hill, Effingham Lawrence, esq. one of the elder brethren of the Trinity-house.

Rev. John W. Harrison, M.A. rector of St. Clement's, Shrewsbury, and a minor canon of the cathedral church of Worcester. Many years previous to his death he had suffered much from excruciating pain in his head, which, in compliance with his own express desire, was investigated by Mr. Cole, who, on opening it, found the membranes that surrounded and divided the brain ossified, and the brain itself subjected to a great degree of inflammation, and become indurated; so that, instead of being surprised at Mr. H's sinking prematurely into his grave at 44 years of age, it may be deemed almost miraculous that he lived so long.

18. In Great Portland-street, John Mitford, esq. formerly a commander in the service of the East India Company.

At her house in Aldgate, in her 79th year, Mrs. Brecknock.

19. By a blood-vessel bursting in his head, while he was driving his niece in a gig, much regretted, the Rev. William Butts, rector of Little Wilbraham, and vicar of Granchester, both in Cambridgeshire, and in the patronage of C. C. C. College, in that University, of which Mr. B. was admitted 1762, B. A. 1768, M. A. and fellow 1771. It is remarkable that both his father and grandfather died in the same way.

Mrs. Camp, wife of Mr. John C. chemist, New Bond-street.

Suddenly at the Admiralty, in his 56th year, Sir Michael Le Fleming, bart. It appeared from the evidence of Lord Howick, and several gentlemen at the Admiralty, before the Coroner's Inquest, the next day, that the deceased, who was Member of Parliament for the county of Westmorland, visited Lord Howick to solicit the preferment of a *protégé* of his, an officer in the Navy, and at the moment of repeating "We are apt to speak well of those we are partial to," he fell, and, in an instant, expired, without a groan. Mr. Andrews, a surgeon of eminence, who was called in, after feeling the pulse and examining the body, pronounced the deceased past recovery; assigning the cause of his death to be an effusion of blood upon the brain. The late worthy Baronet succeeded his father, Sir William

liam; and married Diana, only child of Thomas Howard, late Earl of Suffolk and Berkshire, by whom he had two daughters; and dying without male-issue, the title devolves on Daniel (eldest son of the late Roger Fleming, esq. of Whitehaven), now Sir Daniel Le Fleming, bart.

In Seymour-place, the Right Hon. Lord Monsan. His Lordship was in the 53d year of his age. His grandfather was created a baron in 1729, by his Majesty Geo. II. The late Lord married the Hon. Miss Capel, daughter of the Earl of Essex; and has left issue John-George, who succeeds to the title, and two daughters.

After four days illness, William Walton, esq. accomptant-general of the Bank.

At his seat at Auberies, co. Essex, aged 79, Robert Andrews, esq. the oldest magistrate of that county.

In Queen-square, Bath, Mrs. Cave, widow of John C. esq. of Bristol.

Mrs. Townsend, wife of R. T. esq. of Newbury, Berks.

Aged 17, Miss Albina Howell, youngest daughter of Mr. John H. of Kingsdown.

In London, Mr. Wordsworth, formerly belonging to Bristol theatre.

20. At Stradbally, co. Waterford, Mrs. Barton, wife of James B. esq.

21. In Little Britain, aged 62, Frances, wife of Mr. Hookham, jeweller.

In an apoplectic fit, aged 49, Richard Gorges Fettiplace, esq. of South Lawn lodge, co. Oxford.

After a most severe and painful illness of several years, Martha, one of the daughters of Thomas Hamilton, esq. of Woolverton, Bucks.

22. At his house at Kingston, Surrey, aged 72, Josiah Stevens, esq.

At Bath, Andrew Christie, fifth son of Alex. C. esq. of Baberton, near Edinburgh.

At Bury St. Edmund's, in a very advanced age, Martha, wife of Mr. Pigg, of that place, and mother of Mr. Richard Leach, of Holles-street, Cavendish-square.

23. At his house in Downing-street, Westminster, in his 91st year, Sir Arthur Clarke, bart. youngest son of Sir Robert C. bart. of Snailwell, co. Cambridge, by Mary daughter of Arthur Barnardiston, esq. of Brightwell-hall, Suffolk. By his death the title has become extinct.

24. At Lamb-Abbey, co. Kent, the wife of Dr. Ormé.

25. After a tedious illness, at the Governor's apartments in Greenwich hospital, aged 77, Susanna Viscountess Hood.

26. In Hill-street, Berkeley-square, aged 69, J. K. Tynte, esq.

In Upper Harley-street, after a short but severe fever, William Dickinson, esq. M.P. for Somersetshire. His lady died on the 15th ult.; see p. 480.

BILL OF MORTALITY, from April 22, to May 27, 1806.

Christened.			Buried.						
Males	1028	1980	Males	882	1637	Between	2 and 5	188	50 and 60 189
Females	952		Females	805			5 and 10	94	60 and 70 106
							10 and 20	52	70 and 80 63
Whereof have died under 2 years old 493							20 and 30	121	80 and 90 21
							30 and 40	169	90 and 100 0
Peck Loaf 4s. 3d.; 4s. 3d.; 4s. 3d.; 4s. 3d.; 4s. 3d.							40 and 50	167	100 0 105 0
Salt 4l. 1 6s. 0d. per bushel; 4d. ½ per pound.									

PRICES OF FLOUR, May 26:

Fine 70s. to 78s.—Seconds 64s. to 70s.—Pollard 26s. to 28s.—Bran 8s. to 10s. 0d.

Return of Flour, May 10 to May 16, from the Cocket-Office:

Total 7746 Sacks. Average 73s. 2d. 0s. 5d. lower than the last Return.

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, May 17, 45s. 6d.

Average Price of SUGAR, computed from the Returns made in the Week ending May 21, 1806, is 43s. 4d.¼ per Cwt. exclusive of the Duty of Customs paid or payable thereon on the Importation thereof into Great Britain.

PRICE OF HOPS, May 26:

Kent Bags	6l.	0s. to 7l.	0s.	Kent Pockets	6l.	0s. to 8l.	8s.
Sussex Ditto	6l.	0s. to 6l.	10s.	Sussex Ditto	6l.	0s. to 7l.	0s.
Essex Ditto	6l.	0s. to 7l.	0s.	Farnham Ditto	6l.	0s. to 10l.	0s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, May 26:

St. James's—Hay	3l.	0s.	0d.	to 4l.	18s.	0d.	Average 3l.	19s. 0d.
Straw	2l.	2s.	0d.	to 2l.	8s.	0d.	Average 2l.	5s. 0d.
Whitechapel—Hay	3l.	3s.	0d.	to 4l.	8s.	0d.	Average 3l.	14s. 6d.
Clover	4l.	0s.	0d.	to 5l.	0s.	0d.	Average 4l.	10s. 0d.
Straw	1l.	16s.	0d.	to 2l.	0s.	0d.	Average 2l.	1s. 0d.

SMITHFIELD, May 26. To sink the offal—per stone of 8lb.

Beef	5s.	0d.	to 6s.	0d.	Pork	5s.	0d.	to 6s. 0d.
Mutton	5s.	8d.	to 6s.	0d.	Lamb	6s.	0d.	to 7s. 0d.
Veal	5s.	0d.	to 6s.	0d.	Beasts 1789. Sheep and Lambs 7,300.			

COALS, May 26: Newcastle 41s. 0d. to 50s. 0d. Sunderland 39s. 0d. to 43s. 0d.

SOAP, Yellow 92s. Mottled 92s. Curd 96s. CANDLES, 11s. per Doz. Moulds 12s.

TALLOW, per stone, 8lb. St. James's 3s. 11d. Clare-Market 3s. 11d. Whitechapel 3s. 11d.

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN MAY, 1806.

	Bank Stock.	3perCt. B^k Red.	3perCent. Consols.	4perCt. Consol.	5perCt. Navy.	5perCt. 1797.	Long Ann^s.	Short Ann^s.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Exchequ. Bills.	South Sea Stock.	Old Ann^s.	New Ann^s.	Omnium.	Irish 5perCt.	Imp^l 5perCt.	Eng. Lott. Tickets.	English Prizes.
28	218	59⅛	59⅛ a 60	72½	92⅝	shut	17⅛			par 1 pr.	par 2 pr.				2½ pr.		shut	20 5 0	1 perCt.dife.
29	212½	59⅛	59⅛ a 60⅛	77½	93	shut	17		179⅜	par 1 pr.	par 2 pr.				2½ pr.	88½	shut	20 5 0	1 perCt.dife.
30	212½	59⅛	59⅛ a 60⅛	77½	93⅛		17	1⅛	179⅜	par 1 pr.	1 a 2 pr.	64⅛	59⅛		2½ pr.		shut	20 5 0	1 perCt.dife.
1		59⅛	59⅛ a 60		93			1⅛		1 a 2 pr.	1 a 3 pr.				2½a2½pr.		shut	20 5 0	1 perCt.dife.
2	212	59⅛	60 a 60⅛	77⅛	93⅛		17		179	1 a 2 pr.	1 a 3 pr.	64⅛	59⅛		2½a2½pr.		shut	20 5 0	1 perCt.dife.
3	212	59⅛	60⅛ a 59⅛	77½	93⅛		17⅛	1⅛	179⅛	1 a 2 pr.	1 a 3 pr.				2½ pr.			20 5 0	1 perCt.dife.
4	Sunday																		
5		59⅛	60⅛	77⅛	93⅛		17⅛			1 a 2 pr.	1 a 3 pr.	64⅛			2½ pr.			20 5 0	Full Money
6	211	59⅛	60⅛	77⅛	93⅛		17⅛		179⅛	1 a 2 pr.	1 a 3 pr.				2½a2½pr.	88½	88⅛	20 5 0	Full Money
7	210⅛	59⅛	60⅛ a ⅜	77⅛	93⅛		17⅛	1⅛	179⅛	1 a 2 pr.	par 2 pr.	64⅛			2½a2½pr.		89⅛	20 5 0	Full Money
8	210⅛	59⅛	60⅛ a ⅜	77⅛	93⅛		17⅛			1 a 2 pr.	par 2 pr.	64⅛			2½a2½pr.	88⅛		20 5 0	Full Money
9	210	59⅛	60⅛	77⅛	93		17⅛		179⅛	par 1 pr.	par 2 pr.		59⅛		2½ pr.		88⅛	20 7 0	Full Money
10	210	59⅛	60⅛ a 60	77⅛	93⅛		17⅛			par 1 pr.	1 a 2 pr.				2½ pr.	88⅛		20 7 0	Full Money
11	Sunday																		
12		59⅛	60⅛ a ⅜	77⅛	93⅛	98⅛	17⅛			1 pr.	1 a 2 pr.				2½ pr.			20 7 0	2 perCt.dife.
13	210	59⅛	60⅛ a ⅜	78	93⅛		17⅛		181½	1 pr.	par 2 pr.				2½ pr.	89		20 7 0	2 perCt.dife.
14	210	59⅛	60⅛ a ⅜	77⅛	93⅛		17⅛			1 a 2 pr.	par 2 pr.				2½a2⅝pr.		88⅛	20 7 0	2 perCt.dife.
15		59⅛	60⅛	77⅛						1 a 2 pr.	par 2 pr.				2½ pr.			20 10 0	2 perCt.dife.
16	209½	59⅛	60⅛		93⅛		17⅛		183½	par 1 pr.	1 dif. a par	64⅛			2½ pr.		88⅛	20 10 0	2 perCt.dife.
17	holiday																		
18	Sunday																		
19	210	59⅛	60⅛ a ⅜	77⅛	93⅛		17⅛		183⅛	par	par 1 dif.				2⅛a⅜pr.		88⅛	20 15 0	2 perCt.dife.
20	210	59⅛	60⅛ a ⅜	77⅛	93⅛		17⅛		184	par 1 dif.	1 a 3 dif.				2⅛a⅜pr.	89⅛		20 15 0	2 perCt.dife.
21		59⅛	60⅛ a ⅜	77⅛	94		17⅛		183⅛	2 dif.	1 a 3 dif.				2½ pr.		88⅛	20 15 0	2 perCt.dife.
22	208⅛	59⅛	60⅛ a 59⅛	77⅛	93⅞		17⅛		183	2 a 3 dif.	1 a 4 dif.	63			2½ pr.		88⅛	20 15 0	2 perCt.dife.
23	208⅛	59⅛	59⅛ a 60	77⅛	93⅞		17⅛		183⅛	2 a 3 dif.	3 a 2 dif.	61⅛			2½ pr.		88⅛	20 15 0	2 perCt.dife.
24	208⅛	59⅛	59⅛ a 60⅛	77⅛	93⅞		17⅛		183⅛	3 dif.	4 a 2 dif.				2½ pr.			20 15 0	2 perCt.dife.
25	Sunday																		
26	holiday																	21 0 0	2 perCt.dife.
27	holiday																	21 0 0	2 perCt.dife.

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